FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-89-092
Monday
15 May 1989

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-89-092 *15 May 1989*

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Palestinian Affairs

Reportage on Palestinian WHO Membership Bid 1
USSR Said To Oppose Admission *[KUNA]* 1
Al-Ramlawi on USSR Position *[AFP]* 1
PLO Application Rejected 12 May *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 1
AFP on PLO Membership Vote 1
Further on WHO Decision *[AFP]* 2
PLO Plans 'Emergency Meeting' *[WAKH]* 2
Qaddumi Comments on Vote *[Sanaa VOP]* 2
Al-Ramlawi on 'Conspiracy' *[Sanaa VOP]* 2
'Surprise' Over U.S. Position *[Sanaa VOP]* 2
'Arafat Enumerates Conditions for Syria Visit *[Kuwait AL-QABAS 12 May]* 3
Qaddumi, Al-Shar' To Meet 14 May *[MENA]* 4
Palestinian 'Personalities' Meet U.S. Diplomat *[Jerusalem International]* 4
Participants Criticized *[Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio]* 5
PLO's 'Abd Rabbuh Assesses Recent U.S. Actions *[MENA]* 5
Commentator Sees 'Bad Faith' *[Sanaa VOP]* 6
DFLP Condemns U.S. Positions *[Damascus Radio]* 6
PLO Official Says Shamir Plan 'Ridiculous' *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 6
Greece Reportedly Recognizes Palestine State *[Nicosia AL-NASR 15 May]* 6
PLO Spokesman Denounces Briton's Abduction *[Radio Free Lebanon]* 7

OPEC Affairs

OAPEC Readmits Egypt; Libya Votes Against Move *[AFP]* 7

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

Documents Marking Border With Morocco Exchanged *[Algiers TV]* 8
Further on Documents *[AFP]* 8
Maghreb Leaders Hold 3-Way Telephone Talks *[AFP]* 8

Egypt

ACC Leaders To Set Summit Date 'in Morocco' *[MENA]* 8
Egyptian Stand Defined *[MENA]* 8
More on Mubarak Position *[Radio Monte Carlo]* 9
Summit Request Conveyed *[MENA]* 9
Arab Leaders 'Concur' *[MENA]* 9
'Abd al-Majid Welcomes Syrian Statement *[MENA]* 10
OAPEC Ministerial Council Votes on Readmission *[MENA]* 10
Syrian Official on Readmission *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* 10
'Arafat Stops in Cairo, Cited on WHO Decision *[MENA]* 10
Soviet 4-Party Meeting on Peace Process Approved *[MENA]* 10
Soviet Economic Minister Continues Visit 11
Meets With 'Abd al-Majid *[MENA]* 11
Meets With Mubarak 15 May *[Cairo Radio]* 11
Comments on Meeting With Mubarak *[MENA]* 11
Cooperation Protocol Signed *[MENA]* 11

UAE Heir Apparent Arrives on Visit 13 May *[MENA]* 11
Hold Talks With Mubarak *[MENA]* 11
Tours Weapons Factory *[Cairo Radio]* 12
Attends Air Show 15 May *[MENA]* 12
Kuwaiti Finance Minister Arrives in Cairo 14 May *[MENA]* 12
Received by Mubarak *[MENA]* 12
Conveys Message From Amir *[MENA]* 13
Plans To Produce U.S. M-1 Tanks Affirmed *[MENA]* 13
Mubarak Interview With Paris Paper Cited *[MENA]* 13
Interior Minister Zaki Badr Interviewed *[London AL-HAWADITH 12 May]* 14

Libya

Communique on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Morocco *[Tripoli TV]* 15
Al-Qadhdhafi Returns Home *[Tripoli Radio]* 16
Al-Qadhdhafi Requests Compensation From Turkey *[JANA]* 16

Mauritania

Mali's Traore Meets Taya on Senegal Conflict *[AFP]* 16
Further on Meeting *[Bamako Radio]* 17

Morocco

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives on 'Working Visit' *[Rabat Radio]* 17

Sudan

Al-Husayn Requests 'Urgent' Meeting With Rebels *[AFP]* 17

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Bahrain

Amir Leaves on 3-Day Visit to Iraq 14 May *[WAKH]* 19
Amir Previews Visit to Egypt in Interview *[WAKH]* 19

Kuwait

33 on Trial for Plotting To Topple Government *[ARAB TIMES 13 May]* 19
Patrol Boat Disappears in Khawr 'Abdallah 9 May *[AL-ANBA' 12 May]* 20
Oman's Sultan Qabus Arrives for 3-Day Visit *[KUNA]* 20

PDRY

Supreme People's Council Presidium Meets 13 May *[Aden Radio]* 20

United Arab Emirates

Shaykh Zayid Receives Britain's Waldegrave *[WAKH]* 20
Heir Apparent Leaves for Cairo on 'Official Visit' *[WAKH]* 21
Zayid, Sudan's Al-Mirghani Begin Official Talks *[Abu Dhabi Radio]* 21
Al-Shariqah Ruler Meets UK's Waldegrave *[WAKH]* 21

Yemen Arab Republic

Chief of General Staff Departs for Libya *[Sanaa Radio]* 21

IRAQ

IRNA Notes Riots over Khayrallah's Death 22

Bahraini Amir Arrives; Makes Statement *[Baghdad Radio]* 22
Holds Talks With Saddam Husayn *[Baghdad Radio]* 23
Military Production Advances Reviewed *[KUNA]* 24
National Assembly Speaker on New Constitution *[INA]* 25
New Law for Chambers of Commerce Union Enacted *[INA]* 25

ISRAEL

Cabinet Approves Shamir Political Initiative *[Jerusalem Radio]* 26
More on Cabinet Vote *[Jerusalem Radio]* 26
Ministers Argue Peace Plan *[THE JERUSALEM POST 15 May]* 26
Shamir: Plan 'Realistic' *[Jerusalem Radio]* 27
Settlers To Fight Plan *[Jerusalem Radio]* 27
Rabin on Cabinet Approval *[Jerusalem TV]* 27
Peace Initiative Published *[THE JERUSALEM POST 15 May]* 28
Parties View Election Plan *[Jerusalem Radio]* 30
Shamir, Arens Meet U.S. State Department Group *[Jerusalem Radio]* 30
Peres Meets U.S. Delegation *[Jerusalem Radio]* 30
Frayj Meets U.S. Group *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 31
Palestinian Figures on Meeting *[Jerusalem International]* 31
Palestinians on Missing Meeting *[Jerusalem Radio]* 31
More Violence Feared After Attacks on Arabs *[THE JERUSALEM POST 14 May]* 32
'Terror Ring' Uncovered Inside Green Line *[Jerusalem TV]* 32
Mitzna' Comments on 'Terrorist' Squads *[Jerusalem Radio]* 32
Further on Incidents, Casualties in Territories 33
Israeli Driver Stoned in Hebron *[Jerusalem Radio]* 33
1 Dead in Gaza *[Jerusalem Radio]* 33
'Known' Collaborator Stabbed *[Jerusalem Radio]* 33
Suspected Collaborator Killed *[Jerusalem Radio]* 34
Killing 'Criminally Motivated' *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 34
Update on Curfews *[Jerusalem Radio]* 34
4 Arabs Hurt in West Bank *[Jerusalem Radio]* 34
Night Curfews Reinstated in Gaza *[Jerusalem Radio]* 34
No Damage Reported in Bombing *[Jerusalem Radio]* 34
Arab, 2 Policemen Injured *[Jerusalem Radio]* 34
Soldier Hurt in Attack *[Jerusalem TV]* 34
'Relative Quiet' in Gaza *[Jerusalem Radio]* 35
Firebombs in West Bank *[Jerusalem Radio]* 35

JORDAN

King's Interview With LE FIGARO Cited *[Amman TV]* 36
Marwan al-Qasim Receives PLO's Mahmud 'Abbas *[AL-RA'Y 14 May]* 36
Prince Hasan Receives Saudi Air Force Commander *[Amman Radio]* 36
Officials View Egypt's Return to Arab League *[JORDAN TIMES 14 May]* 36
Shamir Plan Said Designed To End 'Uprising' *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 15 May]* 37
Paper Calls For 'Fair,' 'Balanced' U.S. Aid *[JORDAN TIMES 14 May]* 37
Women Reportedly Demonstrate Over Detainees *[Jerusalem TV]* 38
'Memorandum' Issued on Riots *[Jerusalem International]* 38
Prime Minister Pledges Support for Judiciary *[JORDAN TIMES 14 May]* 38
Columnist Calls For National Charter *[JORDAN TIMES 15 May]* 38

LEBANON

Retired British National Reportedly Kidnapped *[RFL]* 40
Group Claims Abduction *[AFP]* 40
Group's Demands Issued *[AFP]* 40
RFL Notes Kidnapping 40
Kidnapping Doubted *[Beirut Radio]* 40
Hostage's Car Found *[RFL]* 40
UK Foreign Office Cited *[London PRESS ASSOCIATION]* 41

West German Hostage Quint Released 14 May *[AFP]* 41
No Ransom Reportedly Paid *[Hamburg DPA]* 41
Birri Cited on Release *[Beirut Radio]* 41
Arab Delegation Meets 'Awn; Ibrahimi Comments *[RFL]* 42
Al-Khatib, 'Awn Army Commands Form Liaison *[VOL]* 42
Desertions, 'Coup Attempt' Against 'Awn Reported *[VOM]* 42
'Awn Army Delegation Reportedly Visits Israel *[Voice of the Oppressed]* 42
'Awn Gives Lebanese Passports to French Group *[RFL]* 42
Passports Considered 'Illegal' *[Beirut Radio]* 43
More on Iraqi Arms Shipment to East Beirut *[VOP]* 43
Iranian Army Battalion Reportedly Arrives *[RFL]* 43
Israeli Aircraft Raid Al-Miyah wa Miyah Area *[Beirut Radio]* 43
'Awn Gunboat Fires at Port of Al-Jiyah *[Voice of National Resistance]* 43
Syrians Reportedly To Attack Suq al-Gharb Front *[Nicosia AL-NASR 15 May]* 43

SYRIA

Bar on Egypt's Return to Arab League 'Dropped' *[AFP]* 44
Al-Shar' Receives Arab League Officials 14 May *[Damascus Radio]* 44
Visit to Iran by President al-Asad 'Possible' *[AFP]* 44
Retaliation Against Israel's Supporters Viewed *[Damascus Radio]* 44

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

Najibullah Decrees Convocation of Grand Assembly *[Kabul Radio]* 45
Najibullah Ratifies Grand Assembly Election Law *[Kabul Radio]* 45
Najibullah Issues Decree Promoting Officers *[Kabul Radio]* 45
Mojadeddi Rejects Soviet Proposal on Meeting *[IRNA]* 45
Hikmatyar Urges USSR To Stop Aid to Kabul *[Islamabad Radio]* 45
Military Attache Seeks Asylum in Switzerland *[IRNA]* 46
Battles for Jalalabad, Provinces Continue *[Kabul Radio]* 46
'Extremists' Pushed Back *[Kabul Radio]* 46
'Fierce Battle' Around Jalalabad *[Islamabad Radio]* 47
Mujahidin Capture 8 Posts *[Islamabad Radio]* 47
Mujahidin Reportedly Capture District in Herat *[Islamabad Radio]* 47

Bangladesh

Student Activist Strike Paralyzes Chittagong *[AFP]* 47

India

Afghan Foreign Minister To Pay 2-Day Visit *[Delhi Radio]* 47
Meets Gandhi, Natwar Singh *[Delhi Radio]* 47
Spokesman Denies Economic Blockade of Nepal *[Delhi Radio]* 48
Nepal Border Posts Strengthened *[AFP]* 48
Spokesman Comments on Siachen Glacier Situation *[ISI]* 48
Agreement Signed With Pakistan on Air Services *[Delhi Radio]* 48
Dalai Lama Supports Student Protests in China *[AFP]* 49
Kalpakkam Fast Breeder Test Reactor Restarted *[Delhi Radio]* 49
'Terrorists' Kill CPI Leader, Others in Punjab *[Delhi Radio]* 49
Bill Allowing 18 Year Olds To Vote Approved *[Delhi Radio]* 49

Iran

Saudis Create Obstacles to Hajj Participation *[Tehran Radio]* 49
Soviet Roads Minister Visits Esfahan Province *[IRNA]* 49
Iravani on Cooperation Prospects *[IRNA]* 50
USSR Proposes Line of Credit *[IRNA]* 50

TEHRAN TIMES on Khamene'i Visit to China *[9 May]* 50
President Khamene'i's Visit to PRC Viewed *[Tehran TV]* 51
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Attends Majlis Session *[Tehran Radio]* 52
Naval Chief Summarizes Gulf Maneuvers *[Tehran Radio]* 52
SAIRI Leader Notes 3 Attempts on Saddam's Life *[IRNA]* 52
10 Drug Smugglers Hanged in Provinces 14 May *[Tehran Radio]* 53
Weekly Roundtable on Constitutional Changes *[Tehran TV]* 53
Budget Minister Zanjani Assesses Economic Plan *[Tehran Radio]* 55
Further on Next 5-Year Plan *[IRNA]* 56
Television Relay Station Becomes Operational *[Tehran Radio]* 56

Nepal

PRC To Supply Petroleum Products, Salt *[AFP]* 57

Pakistan

Indian Troop Movements, Siachen Shooting Noted *[Islamabad Radio]* 57
'Deep Concern' Over Indian Missile Expressed *[Islamabad Radio]* 57
Nuclear Plant's Heavy Water Leak Confirmed *[Islamabad Radio]* 58
Spokesman Cited on Leak *[Islamabad Radio]* 58

Sri Lanka

President Meets With LTTE Peace Delegation *[Colombo International]* 58
Premadasa Offers Help for Ailing Rebel Leader *[AFP]* 58
Indian Troops Kill 15 Tamil Separatists *[AFP]* 59
'Pandemonium' Breaks Out in Parliament *[AFP]* 59

Palestinian Affairs

Reportage on Palestinian WHO Membership Bid

USSR Said To Oppose Admission

LD1205180789 Kuwait KUNA in English 1725 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Paris, May 12 (KUNA)—A Palestinian source confirmed here Friday that the Soviet Union will vote against the admission of Palestine into the World Health Organization (WHO).

The source was confirming reports from Geneva which quoted the PLO observer at (?the WHO) as saying the Soviet Union will oppose the admission of Palestine into the organization.

The source, PLO observer at UNESCO, Dr. 'Umar Masalihah told the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY that the "shocking" Soviet position is in favor of a resolution spearheaded by the United States to delay discussion on Palestine's admission into the WHO for another year.

However he said that the Soviet Union informed the PLO observer at the WHO, Nabil al-Ramlawi, that if the Western resolution failed to pass then Moscow (?will) reverse its support in favor of the Arab demand.

Dr Masalihah confirmed the PLO's offered readiness to pay the 2.8 million dollars needed for African projects by the WHO which would be jeopardized by a U.S. withdrawal from the organization.

Masalihah will soon lead a recognition campaign (?at) UNESCO.

Al-Ramlawi on USSR Position

AU1205180489 Paris AFP in English 1743 GMT 12 May 89

[Excerpt] Geneva, May 12 (AFP)—The debate on the Palestine Liberation Organization's controversial bid to become a full member of the World Health Organization (WHO) began Friday amid considerable confusion.

PLO representative Nabil al-Ramlawi told journalists that Moscow had informed the PLO that it planned to support a motion to postpone the debate until next year, but would support the PLO's candidacy if the first motion was defeated and a vote was taken during the current General Assembly.

The PLO, which has observer status, is seeking to be admitted as the State of Palestine, having unilaterally declared itself a Palestinian state last November.

The debate was opened by the delegate from Algeria, Ait Chalal, who warned the presidency of the assembly against the vote to postpone the question, over which the United States has threatened to stop funding the WHO.

Mr. Chalal argued that admitting the PLO to the world health body would favour "peace dynamics" in the Middle East.

Libya's representative, Mustafa al-Zaydi, suggested that the tiny Pacific nations—such as the Cook Islands, Tonga, the Solomon Islands, Fiji and Samoa—that are among the 10 sponsors of the resolution were pressured into that role and unfit to decide matters pertaining to Palestine.

As the Chinese president of the assembly failed to maintain order and a legal counsel admitted publicly that he was "completely lost," Nicaragua's delegate proposed a string of amendments that would turn the postponement resolution upside down—making it an acceptance resolution. His efforts earned him a wave of laughter in the assembly.

The WHO constitution has 82 articles and the General Assembly rules number 122.

Earlier, in Paris, the PLO said it would finance WHO's programmes in Africa if the U.S. withheld its funding. [passage omitted]

PLO Application Rejected 12 May

JN1205191989 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] The WHO annual conference in Geneva has turned down the PLO's application for full WHO membership. The vote was made in a secret ballot despite Arab states' attempts to make it public.

AFP on PLO Membership Vote

AU1205194089 Paris AFP in English 1933 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Geneva, May 12 (AFP)—The World Health Organisation (WHO) Friday rejected application for membership by a Palestinian state.

The rejection was carried by 83 votes to 47 with 20 abstentions.

It was the Palestine Liberation Organisation's first attempt to seek recognition before a United Nations body for the State of Palestine it unilaterally declared last November.

The WHO General Assembly rejected the application for membership, voting instead to delay examination of the case until next year.

Further on WHO Decision

AU1205202489 Paris AFP in English 2008 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Geneva, May 12 (AFP)—The World Health Organisation (WHO) Friday rejected application for membership by a Palestinian state.

The rejection was decided by the organisation's General Assembly which voted to postpone any decision for a year. The vote was carried by 83 votes to 47 with 20 abstentions.

The compromise motion to delay examination of the case until next year's session was presented by 10 states and supported by most Western countries.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which currently has observer status, was seeking to be admitted as the State of Palestine, having unilaterally declared a Palestinian state last November. It was the PLO's first bid to obtain recognition before a U.N. body.

The vote followed a threat by the United States to withhold funds to the organisation if it admitted a Palestine state.

Although the vote was secret, PLO representative Nabil al-Ramlawi said the Soviet Union had voted with Western nations for a postponement of discussion of the issue.

The motion was presented by Costa Rica, Fiji, Finland, the Cook Islands, the Solomon Islands, Ireland, Luxembourg, Samoa, Switzerland and Tonga.

The motion expressed the hope "that the Palestinian people be fully represented in the World Health Organisation by its legitimate representatives" but in effect put off a decision on the PLO application for membership until the 43rd assembly scheduled for May 1990.

It called on the WHO director general to "pursue his studies on the application of Palestine" and report to next year's assembly on the outcome.

PLO Plans 'Emergency Meeting'

JN1405080289 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0715 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 May (WAKH)—The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD has said that the PLO Executive Committee will hold an emergency meeting under President Yasir 'Arafat within the next 48 hours to assess the results of the vote against the State of Palestine's membership of the WHO, and also to draw up a new political strategy regarding the membership of the State of Palestine in other specialized international organizations.

The paper quoted responsible Palestinian sources in Tunis as saying that the Executive Committee will also discuss a Syrian-Palestinian rapprochement. The Palestinian delegation which will go to Damascus will be chosen [during the meeting], as this visit is now only a question of timing. The sources added that a date suitable for the Palestinians, Syrians, and for the Algerians, who will also participate in the meetings in Damascus, will also be fixed.

Qaddumi Comments on Vote

JN1405174889 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, commenting on the outcome of the WHO vote on the PLO's application for membership of the UN agency, has made the following statement:

The State of Palestine applied to join the WHO on the grounds that it is legitimately entitled to membership following the declaration of statehood. The intention was neither to force a confrontation with the United States or any other power nor to undercut the WHO financially or otherwise. This is despite the biased stand of the United States and despite various forms of U.S. pressure to thwart the State of Palestine's membership bid.

On this occasion, we extend our deepest thanks to all the countries that have stood on our side and supported our membership campaign. The PLO will continue to make every effort and strive for the establishment of the independent State of Palestine on our national soil and to bolster its foundations in all arenas and international organizations.

Al-Ramlawi on 'Conspiracy'

JN1305190489 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] The PLO's Geneva representative, Nabil al-Ramlawi, has described the refusal of the WHO General Assembly of the State of Palestine's application for WHO membership as a conspiracy which should give the PLO increased strength to fight for membership in other international agencies.

Brother al-Ramlawi said he thinks American and Israeli pressure on member nations succeeded in keeping the Palestinian application from being put to a vote. Had the application been put to a vote, it would have won approval, he added.

'Surprise' Over U.S. Position

JN1205173689 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1622 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Brother Fathi 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, has voiced surprise over the U.S. position on the State of Palestine's quest to join the WHO.

Brother Fathi 'Arafat, who heads the Palestinian delegation to the meetings of the 42d WHO session, said: It is natural that the second step following the proclamation of an independent Palestinian state be efforts to make Palestine a member of international organizations. He said that political victories in international forums would raise the hopes of Palestinian people in the occupied territories regarding support for their cause by the international community. He added that this is a step on the road to continuing their popular revolution leading to the realization of their objectives and also to participation in making peace in the Middle East region.

Fathi 'Arafat called upon the world to support the Palestinian people in the health and social spheres and called for ending the arbitrary Zionist practices against this people.

'Arafat Enumerates Conditions for Syria Visit

JN1305154889 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
12 May 89 pp 1, 20

[Text] Paris—High-level Arab sources have revealed to AL-QABAS that Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat has placed four difficult conditions on a visit by a high-level Palestinian delegation to Syria. The sources confirmed that a prominent Arab state was informed of these conditions to convey them to Syrian officials.

The Arab sources told AL-QABAS that 'Arafat's four conditions were:

1. The Syrian Government should extend an official invitation to Yasir 'Arafat, in his capacity as president of the State of Palestine, to visit Syria. This official invitation should be sent in writing to 'Arafat via the Syrian Embassy in Tunis, where the PLO headquarters are. This demand means that the Syrian leadership must officially, and in writing, recognize the legitimacy of 'Arafat's election as president of the State of Palestine—which it has not yet done.

2. The Syrian officials should agree to declare their official backing for the political line currently pursued by the PLO leadership and their support for the resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council [PNC] during its recent session in Algiers in November 1988, particularly concerning the Palestinian State's independence document and the new PLO political program. Based on this, the Syrian-Palestinian talks must be conducted on the basis of a clear agenda which includes these topics. This demand means that the Syrian leadership must officially agree to the Palestinian peace initiative and the establishment of two states—one Arab and one Jewish—which will coexist in peace, in the land of Palestine.

3. The Syrian authorities should release all Palestinian detainees, not just a few, to demonstrate willingness to open a new page in relations with the PLO leadership.

4. Algeria and the Soviet Union should guarantee any agreement or step that may be achieved by Syria and Palestine during the talks, which a Palestinian high-level delegation may conduct in Damascus. Furthermore, a high-level Algerian official should take part in, or supervise these talks.

The Arab sources explained to AL-QABAS that these four conditions were sent earlier this week to an Arab state for relaying to Syria. These four conditions were set following the campaign launched by Syrian media against the visit made by Palestinian President 'Arafat to France and the statements and positions he took during his Paris visit.

The Arab sources explained that these Palestinian conditions seem impossible because it is very difficult for the Syrian Government to agree to them. However, the sources added that the conditions are based on a number of considerations by the Palestinian leadership. These considerations are:

1. The PLO is fully prepared to achieve a reconciliation with Syria in order to pave the way for a unified Arab stand in any peace talks with Israel and the formation of a unified Arab delegation, to include all Arab parties directly involved in the conflict. However, the Palestinian leadership wants this reconciliation to be based on serious and firm foundations and not to be a mere protocol meeting or a Palestinian-Syrian embrace for the cameras.

The Palestinian leadership believes that one of the main conditions for actually achieving this reconciliation is that the Syrian Government should recognize the legitimacy of Yasir 'Arafat as president of the State of Palestine, as many Arab and foreign states have done. Also, that this government must agree to support the resolutions adopted by the PNC during its recent session in Algiers and the Palestinian peace initiative, which was approved by it, because the PLO will never abandon the Palestinian peace initiative for the sake of a reconciliation with Syria or rapprochement with any other party.

2. The PLO believes that restoration of confidence in Syrian-Palestinian relations is a necessary step in building a new and strong relationship between the two sides. This requires, in the view of the Palestinian officials, the release of all Palestinian detainees as proof of Syria's readiness to build a new relationship with the legitimate Palestinian leadership.

3. The PLO leadership believes in the need for Algerian-Soviet guarantees for any Syrian-Palestinian agreements, because it is impossible to move quickly and automatically from the state of war and severe tension, which have characterized relations between the two sides over the past years, into a state of accord and cooperation without support and guarantees from their friends. While the PLO leadership believes it has sufficient justification for setting these difficult conditions before

achieving any real reconciliation with Syria, the Syrian officials cannot accept these Palestinian conditions because of the following factors:

A. The Syrian leadership has informed Algeria and the Soviets as well as Arab countries that are mediating between the PLO and Damascus, that it is ready to receive a Palestinian delegation without any preconditions or demands.

B. The Syrian leadership cannot support the Palestinian peace initiative because it believes it will weaken the Arab negotiating position with Israel and may lead to a new bilateral Palestinian-Israeli peace treaty.

AL-QABAS published a report from Paris on 29 April that the Syria was launching a diplomatic and political campaign in the Arab and international arenas against the Palestinian peace intiative in an attempt to reduce Arab and international support for it and to prevent the coming Arab summit conference from adopting this initiative officially.

C. Syria has agreed to receive a PLO delegation in order to convince the Palestinian leadership of the need to reach an understanding on a unified Syrian-Palestinian joint strategy concerning a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, as well as of the need for the Palestinian leadership not to make unilateral resolutions on resolving the Palestinian question.

Does this mean that the scheduled visit to Damascus by a high-ranking Palestinian delegation has been postponed until further notice?

There is a strong current of opinion in the PLO leadership that believes the PLO delegation's visit to Damascus should take place after Syria has met the conditions drawn up by 'Arafat. In return, Arab efforts are being exerted with the Syrian and Palestinian officials on the need for a Palestinian delegation led by Abu-al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO's political department, to visit Damascus before the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca is held on 23 May, even if the Syrian leadership does not respond to all the Palestinian conditions. This will be used as a balancing position by the Palestinian delegation during its talks with the Syrian officials in Damascus. The Algerian leadership is also ready to send a high ranking Algerian official to Damascus with the Palestinian delegation.

Informed Arab sources told AL-QABAS that some Arab states, the PLO leadership, and Damascus are meeting on this issue and that the outcome of these meetings will be known in the next 3 days.

Qaddumi, Al-Shar' To Meet 14 May

NC1305141789 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Tunis, 13 May (MNA)—Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member and head of its information department, has confirmed that a meeting will be held tomorrow between Faruq Qaddumi, alias Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO's political department, and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' in Harare alongside the meetings of the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers.

In a statement to MENA, 'Abd Rabbuh said that efforts are continuing to prepare for a Palestinian-Syrian meeting in Damascus in the near future. He did not rule out a meeting between President of the State of Palestine Yasir 'Arafat and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad during the extraordinary summit meetings in Casablanca.

It is known that Algeria is mediating an end to the Palestinian-Syrian differences that have been existed since 1983.

Palestinian 'Personalities' Meet U.S. Diplomat

JN1405105289 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0957 GMT 14 May 89

[From the "Midday Events"]

[Text] Only four Palestinian personalities arrived at the U.S. consul's residence in Jerusalem today. They are Ilyas Frayj, the mayor of Bethlehem; Mahmud Abu al-Zuluf, proprietor and editor of the newspaper AL-QUDS; Dr Mahdi 'Abd al-Hadi; and Ghassan al-Khatib, lecturer at Bi'r Zayt University. They are among the 15 personalities invited to attend a meeting with Dennis Ross, head of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff, and his delegation to discuss the elections to be held in the West Bank and Gaza under Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's plan.

The other personalities that were invited to this meeting are: Dr Sari Nusaybah, 'Izz al-Din al-'Aryan, Zakariya al-Agha, Ziyad Abu Zayyad, Mansur al-Shawwa, Zahirah Kamal, Fayiz Abu Rahmah, Dr Haydar 'Abd al-Shafi, Fayiz al-Qawasimah, Ibrahim 'Abd al-Hadi, and Mahmud al-Zahhar. These people did not arrive for the meeting. So far, we have not been able to talk to any of them to inquire about their absence, although some of them said earlier this morning that they would attend the meeting.

The majority of the personalities who did not attend the meeting were among those who recently signed a statement objecting to the elections as envisaged in Shamir's plan.

To go back a little, several West Bank and Gaza personalities had been invited about a year ago to meet with former U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, but nobody attended that meeting.

The four personalities: Ilyas Frayj, Mahmud Abu al-Zuluf, Dr Mahdi 'Abd al-Hadi, and Ghassan al-Khatib are currently meeting with the head of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff and his delegation. We hope to report on this meeting in a subsequent newscast.

[Later in the newscast, the radio announced a correction to the above report saying Dr Ghassan al-Khatib did not take part in the meeting with Dennis Ross.]

Participants Criticized

JN1405105689 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 0912 GMT 14 May 89

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brother strugglers, our kinfolk in Palestine. A suspicious meeting is currently taking place between the U.S. consul and a handful of those who have abandoned their rights, violated their people's will, and deviated from their nation's unanimity. The U.S. consul had only called them to this meeting out of a firm knowledge that they are ready to make concessions and abandon their rights. The consul knows that the people have not chosen these defeatists as their representatives and spokesmen.

O people, beware of these defeatists who want to weaken your sacrifices, heroism, and steadfastness against the U.S.-Zionist oppressive machine. They are indulging in their treason and conspiring against your intifadah [uprising] behind false masks.

O brothers and kinsmen, let us stand against such suspect U.S. meetings and liquidatory capitulation plans. Let these defeatists and abandoners of rights know that our Palestinian strugglers are lying in wait for them and that the blood of our righteous martyrs and the many great sacrifices of our people over the years will not be wasted.

Our Palestinian people are determined to continue the struggle and to remain steadfast. They have said their final word and chosen their course, which is the only course to victory. Let these suspect elements understand that those who avenged the Palestinian people from renegades, agents, hirelings, and brokers such as the so-called Hasan 'Ali 'Isa 'Awdah can also take their revenge on these agents and abandoners of rights—this handful which we only see in closed suspicious meetings with the Zionists and their U.S. protectors. They have nothing to offer their people but try to contain the intifadah, which they have done right from the beginning.

Brothers and kinsmen, reject the traitors, surrenderers, and defeatists from your ranks. There can be no traitor, agent, or intriguer among us dividing our ranks. Let our word be one. Let our opinion be one. Let us place the homeland before all other considerations. Let the intifadah and revolution continue to grow and blaze. The people's fair punishment shall be carried out against anyone who contemplates deviating from the people's will and undermining our gains, sacrifices, and steadfastness.

God is with us and victory is near. Let us march together on the path of liberating land and people.

PLO's 'Abd Rabbuh Assesses Recent U.S. Actions

NC1305160089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1446 GMT 13 May 89

[text] Tunis (MENA)—Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the information department, has announced that the PLO is currently assessing the U.S. Administration's position, in light of its positions at the Security Council, its opposition to Palestine's membership in the WHO, and the talks in Moscow between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

In a statement to MENA in Tunis, 'Abd Rabbuh said the U.S. Administration's position is intended to block the direction in which events are moving, particularly in the wake of the progress in Europe's position on the Palestinian question, and Palestine President Yasir 'Arafat's visit to France. He added that the U.S. Administration is trying to restrain the general trend to accept the State of Palestine in order to keep it within the scope of the so-called plan for elections in the occupied Palestinian territories. He noted that this is the reason why there has not been a fundamental change in U.S. policy toward the Palestinian issue.

'Abd Rabbuh continued: The recent U.S. actions are an important indication that we need coordination as well as a "realistic assessment" of the trends in U.S. policy. He said that while in Cairo during his recent tour of the region, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze submitted to Palestinian leaders Moscow's proposal to hold a mini-conference among the United States, the Soviet Union, the PLO, and Israel. He noted that the PLO had previously agreed to the Soviet proposal. 'Abd Rabbuh added that Shevardnadze submitted the proposal at the same time to Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens during his meeting with him in Cairo. It is known that James Baker turned down the Soviet proposal during his meeting with Shevardnadze in Moscow the day before yesterday [11 May].

'Abd Rabbuh noted that no date has yet been set for a third round of the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue.

Regarding the Arab summit scheduled for 23 May in Morocco, 'Abd Rabbuh said the PLO will demand the Arabs' full support for, and adoption of, the Palestinian peace initiative, noting that the Arab countries had already voiced their support for this initiative separately. He added that the PLO will also request that the summit issue a decision establishing a 5-party committee comprising the Arab states concerned with the international conference; namely: Egypt, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, and

Lebanon to coordinate Arab efforts. The PLO will also call for implementing the Algiers summit resolutions regarding political and financial support for the intifadah [uprising].

Commentator Sees 'Bad Faith'

JN1305184789 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 May 89

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is suprprising and amazing that the United States should be so hostile to any step advancing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This position is reprehensible and even outrageous. Not that the United States was once a friend of the Palestinian people and has ceased to be one—it is because the changes around the new American administration are such as to warrant a more flexible and realistic approach. This especially true since the Palestinian intifadah [uprising] is pressing its struggle against the occupation and trying to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and since quelling the intifadah is now beyond the reach of Israel's terror, whatever the amount of weaponry it can mobilize.

To be sure, the American-Palestinian dialogue has been moving at a very slow pace and the American interlocutors have been unduly cautious and conservative. However, we did warm to the dialogue once it got underway because we are not interested in engaging the United States in war. All we want from the U.S. Administration is a measure of fairness. We know that the balance favors the United States. We also know that at one end of the scale is a far superior military force and a huge capacity for intrigue, plots, and traps. However, we also have an enormous capacity for endurance, steadfastness, and resistance to terror and all manner of weapons.

Since barring brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] from the United States, the U.S. Administration has given further proof of its intentions by the enormous pressure it has been applying to bar the State of Palestine from full membership of UNESCO. This has stirred up a storm which the United States keeps feeding as if it were a matter of life or death for Washington.

This only illustrates the U.S. Administration's bad faith and hostility toward the Palestinian people. Furthermore, the reported outright rejection by U.S. Secretary of State Baker of a proposal by Shevardnadze that the United States, Soviet Union, PLO, and Israel hold a joint meeting is further evidence that the Untied States is taking a hostile line, despite the fact the idea behind the proposal is to promote the international conference. The question arises as to why the United States should take such a hostile position. Why is it that the United States adopts such a position when the whole world seems optimistic that the era of international detente has arrived and that vital, difficult issues, the Palestinian issue in particular, will be resolved on the principles of justice, freedom, and peace? American intentions must be scrutinized if we are to answer this question. It is a question that we would put to American and European public opinion. It is a question that must be followed by another question about the protection accorded by the U.S. Administration to Israel's daily state terrorism that causes tens of Palestinian injured and martyrs. Is it in the interest of the United States to sacrifice Arab causes and aspirations to advance the interests of its Israeli ally? And will this be the case for all time?

DFLP Condemns U.S. Positions

N1205164489 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] praised the Palestinian collective position rejecting Shamir's election plan and its goals of entrenching the occupation and liquidating the intifadah [uprising].

In a statement issued in Damascus today, the bureau called for continuing action to put a complete end to this liquidationist scheme. It affirmed the continuation of the Palestinian popular intifadah despite the increasing Israeli criminal oppression.

The statement condemned the U.S. Administration for continuously ignoring the occupiers' crimes through its actions in the Security Council, by adopting Shamir's fake election schemes, by attempting to put out the intifadah's flame and impose a unilateral solution, by ruling out the international conference, and by refusing to recognize the rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and independence.

PLO Official Says Shamir Plan 'Ridiculous'

JN1505103589 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Jamil Hilal, an official responsible for information affairs in the PLO, announced in Tunis today that the PLO does not take seriously Shamir's peace plan, which was approved by the Israeli Government yesterday. He described the proposals contained in the plan, especially those related to the elections in the occupied territories, as ridiculous.

Hilal reaffirmed the PLO's position on elections, which calls for Israel's prior withdrawal and UN supervision of the elections, provided they fall within the process of determining the Palestinian people's self-determination and establishing their independent state.

Greece Reportedly Recognizes Palestine State

NC1505072489 Nicosia AL-NASR in Arabic 15 May 89 p 1

[Excerpt] Athens—AL-NASR—It has been learned from reliable Greek sources here that the Greek Government has conveyed to the Palestinian leadership its decision recognizing the declaration of the establishment of the State of Palestine.

The same sources added that President of the State of Palestine Yasir 'Arafat will visit Athens soon to open the Palestine Embassy in the Greek capital. [passage omitted]

PLO Spokesman Denounces Briton's Abduction

NC1405191489 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] PLO Spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has denounced the kidnapping of British national Jack Mann, describing it as a terrorist act. He described the Armed Struggle Cells, which claimed responsibility for his abuction, as a fictitious organization, and affirmed that the PLO will spare no effort to help in his release.

OPEC Affairs

OAPEC Readmits Egypt; Libya Votes Against Move

NC1305094289 Paris AFP in English 0933 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Kuwait, May 13 (AFP)—The Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) agreed here Saturday to readmit Egypt into the body, the Kuwaiti oil minister announced.

But Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Abdi al-Sabah declined to say if the decision was unanimously taken by the nine OAPEC members.

Sources close to the organisation said however that Libya was the only member to vote against Egypt's readmission, which had been proposed by Iraq.

Algeria

Documents Marking Border With Morocco Exchanged

LD1405224189 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] In order to consolidate Maghreb relations and relations of good neighborliness between Algeria and Morocco, this afternoon the ratification document of the border demarcation treaty between Algeria and Morocco, which was signed in Rabat in June 1972, was exchanged.

The exchange document ceremony was presided over by Boualem Bessaieh and Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The ceremony took place at the Foreign Ministry and was attended by Ahmed Reda Guedira, King Hassan II's adviser.

Further on Documents

NC1405220489 Paris AFP in English 2157 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Algiers, May 14 (AFP)—Algeria and Morocco Sunday formally exchanged documents ratifying a 1972 treaty tracing their mutual border, officials said, burying a dispute that had once flared into war.

Foreign Ministers Boualem Bessaieh and Abdellatif Filali, for Algiers and Rabat respectively, exchanged papers at a ceremony here attended also by an envoy of Morocco's King Hassan II who handed a message to Algeria's President Chadli Bendjedid.

The Algerian agency APS said the exchange "settled definitively" the dispute over the frontier inherited from the colonial power, France, at independence.

Algeria and Morocco fought a brief war in October 1963 over the frontier, with Morocco claiming much of the territory around Tindouf, in western Algeria.

A treaty drawn up at Ifrane, in Morocco, in 1969 was signed in 1972 and ratified by Algeria in 1973.

Maghreb Leaders Hold 3-Way Telephone Talks

NC1305213789 Paris AFP in English 2043 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Algiers, May 13 (AFP)—Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid talked by telephone Saturday with Morocco's King Hassan II in Rabat and Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi who earlier arrived in Morocco for an unannounced "working and friendship visit," official sources said here.

Official sources here did not indicate the content of the three-way talks.

Observers believed the discussions would have focused on preparations for a special Arab summit to be held in Casablanca, Morocco, on May 23-24.

Egypt

ACC Leaders To Set Summit Date 'in Morocco'

NC1205201589 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 12 May (MENA)—The daily AL-AHRAM in tomorrow's edition says that the date for the summit meeting of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] will be determined by the four ACC leaders during their stay in Morocco where they will attend the Arab summit scheduled for 23 May.

Egyptian Stand Defined

NC1205214689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1948 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 12 May (MENA)—In its Saturday edition, the newspaper AL-AHRAM says that Egypt has defined its position on its participation in the Arab summit meetings slated to be held in Rabat on 23 May. Egypt's position, the paper writes, is that it should be invited to attend the summit from the very beginning, as are other participating Arab nations.

The paper says that over the past few days an idea was put forward that the summit would begin with an unofficial meeting of Arab kings and presidents, which Egypt was not to attend, to discuss the invitation of Egypt to participate in the summit. An invitation would then be sent to Egypt, after which President Husni Mubarak would leave Cairo for Morocco to attend the summit meeting.

AL-AHRAM adds that Egypt regarded the proposal as compromising its dignity and that of its people, a people which constitutes, to use the words of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, over half of the Arab nation. Egypt believes that the agreement to invite Egypt can take place among Arab presidents and kings via telephone before the date of the meeting and that Arab countries can then send their written agreement to King Hassan II of Morocco.

The paper says that the proposal which Egypt considered contrary to its dignity has also provoked strong objections from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan, and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic; that is, by the presidents and kings of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC]. These leaders had earlier announced that they were not participating in the Arab summit meeting unless Egypt was invited.

AL-AHRAM disclosed that King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, and the leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] have also insisted on an invitation being sent to Egypt in advance. These leaders have notified King Hassan II of their opinion by telephone and by personal messages. King Hassan II invited the Arab ambassadors to Rabat to a meeting the

day before yesterday, the paper says, and informed them that Egypt should be invited to attend the summit at the behest of the overwhelming majority of Arab countries.

The paper has learned that the positions taken by the ACC and GCC countries vis-a-vis Egypt's invitation to the summit are greatly appreciated by the Egyptian political leadership which views it as a tribute to Egypt's role and its part in the history of struggle of the Arab nation.

The political leadership has expressed its confidence that this honorable position by the Arab countries will be met with appreciation by the Egyptian masses and will undoubtedly strengthen the belief of these masses in the effectiveness of Egypt's role in promoting Arab causes and defending Arab interests.

Meanwhile, the paper says that the idea of holding a reconciliation meeting [liqa' musalahah] between the presidents of Egypt and Syria on the sidelines of the summit is acceptable to Egypt, whose unshifting Arab policy has always been to clear the Arab atmosphere. Egypt, the paper says, does not reject efforts to bring the Arabs closer. Egypt also believes in eschewing peripheral disputes with any Arab country, a policy aimed at unifying Arab efforts and channeling it toward its basic goals; namely, establishing peace and restoring rights.

In this regard, AL-AHRAM says that the possibility of reconciliation with Syria does not change Egypt's principled position on the Lebanese issue. Egypt believes that Lebanon, its national unity, and its territorial integrity must be defended and that all non-Lebanese troops should withdraw from Lebanese territory.

More on Mubarak Position

JN1205131089 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Cairo—AL-AKHBAR today reports that President Mubarak will refuse to participate in the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca on 23 and 24 May, as proposed by King Hassan II, unless Egypt is officially invited to the summit just like the other Arab countries.

AL-AKHBAR says Egypt's return to the Arab fold is no longer a topic of discussion but has become a reality. It adds that Egypt can attend the summit only when a clear and explicit invitation is extended to it. The Egyptian newspaper rejects the previously reported scenario according to which the Arab leaders would meet before the summit in order to endorse Egypt's return to the Arab League, after which it would be invited to the summit. AL-AKHBAR says this method conflicts with the Egyptian people's dignity.

In a related development, Syrian Oil Minister Antonios Habib said in Kuwait that Syria supports Egypt's return to all Arab organizations. The Syrian minister arrived in Kuwait yesterday evening to participate in the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC] meetings, during which the issue of Egypt's readmittance to OAPEC will be discussed.

Summit Request Conveyed

NC1305090389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0822 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Riyadh, 13 May (MENA)—The neswpaper, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, reports it has learned that King Hassan II of Morocco conveyed to the Arab leaders an Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) request for Egypt's direct participation in the emergency Arab summit, scheduled to convene in Casablanca on 23-24 May, without convening a procedural meeting prior to the opening session.

Diplomatic sources told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that King Hassan II conveyed this request to the Arab ambassadors when he met with them in order to convey to their leaders to make a decision before the summit. He expressed his personal support for this proposal, but noted that he cannot decide on this issue without obtaining the other Arab countries' approval.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT states that during the meeting, King Hassan II noted that the decision suspending Egypt's membership was made by a majority of votes, not unanimously. Consequently, even if a country opposed Egypt's return, this will impede its return and participation in the emergency summit as long as the majority supports its return. [sentence as received]

The paper says that it has learned that Morocco received several responses from the Arab countries supporting Egypt's participation in the summit, without the need to convene a procedural session. The paper expects that Egypt will participate in the Arab foreign ministers meeting preceding the summit and that President Mubarak will arrive on the same day as the Arab leaders in order to participate in the emergency summit.

Arab Leaders 'Concur'

NC1405084089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0753 GMT 14 May 89

[Excerpt] Tunis, 14 May (MENA)—Important consultations have taken place among the Arab Maghreb leaders to secure the best conditions to convene the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Casablanca on 23 May. Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali last night telephoned Moroccan Monarch King Hassan II and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who was in Morocco on a visit. King Hassan II and Col al-Qadhdhafi telephoned Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid. At the same time, Col al-Qadhdhafi telephoned Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Arab diplomatic sources affirmed to a MENA correspondent in Tunis that Egypt's participation in the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Casablanca is "a forgone conclusion." These sources said that the contacts the Moroccan monarch held with certain Arab leaders in the past few days demonstrated that they concur on the need to extend a full invitation to Egypt to participate in the summit meetings before these meetings begin. They said that the consultations with the other Arab leaders will be completed in the next few hours. [passage omitted]

'Abd al-Majid Welcomes Syrian Statement

NC1505124389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1331 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 15 May (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has declared that Egypt welcomes and is responsive to a Syrian statement which had been issued on Egyptian-Syrian relations. He said that Egypt regards this statement as a step in the right direction and as showing Syria's desire to cooperate for the good of the Arab cause.

'Abd al-Majid added that despite some differences, this does not prevent further [word indistinct] and cohesion among the Arab countries, particularly on the challenges which the Arab world is currently facing.

OAPEC Ministerial Council Votes on Readmission

NC1305111989 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1107 GMT 13 May 89

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 13 May (MENA)—The Ministerial Council of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC] has decided to readmit Egypt to OAPEC and its affiliated companies and establishments as of today. The OAPEC Ministerial Council held its 42d session under UAE Petroleum Minister Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah. The conferees voted on an Iraqi memorandum on Egypt's readmission to the organization. All member countries approved Egypt's readmission except Libya, which expressed reservations. [passage omitted]

Syrian Official on Readmission

NC1205171989 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Damascus supports the return of Egypt to all Arab organizations, according to a statement made by the Syrian oil minister on his arrival last night in Kuwait to take part in the works of the ministerial committee of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries. He said: I do not think that any Arab can possibly oppose the return of Egypt to the various Arab organizations from which it had been expelled.

'Arafat Stops in Cairo, Cited on WHO Decision

NC1305184889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1811 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA)—Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine, left Cairo this evening after an 1 and ½ hour stopover in Cairo on his way back to Tunis.

'Arafat was received and bidden farewell at the airport by Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs. Al-Baz held talks with the Palestinian leader at the airport.

'Arafat told the MENA correspondent that his talks with Dr al-Baz dealt with various developments in the Palestinian arena, especially the blessed Palestinian intifadah [uprising] in the occupied land, as well as international moves to hold an international peace conference, including the European move, in light of the meeting between the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers.

Replying to a question on the decision to postpone the State of Palestine's application to join the WHO, he said all countries have agreed on the postponement and we welcome this. [sentence as received]

Dr al-Baz gave an exclusive statement to MENA, saying the Egyptian-Palestinian talks dealt with the current important issues, particularly those topics to be discussed in the extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca 23-24 May. Al-Baz said 'Arafat had asked him to convey his greetings to President Husni Mubarak.

He added that the Egyptian-Palestinian talks also dealt with the escalating oppressive measures taken by Israel against the Palestinians in the occupied land as well as the situation in Lebanon and the prevailing tension there.

Soviet 4-Party Meeting on Peace Process Approved

NC1505113489 Cairo MENA in English 1025 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Riyadh, May 15 (MENA)—Egypt and Jordan approved the new Soviet proposals on pushing forward the peace process in the Middle East, and on holding a quadripartite meeting including the United States, the Soviet Union, Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Saudi newspaper "AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT" reported today.

The paper said quoting diplomatic sources in Cairo that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had informed U.S. Secretary of State James Baker during their recent meeting in Moscow, of the Egyptian and Jordanian approval of these proposals and the need for the U.S. Administration to convince Israel of accepting them.

The U.S. secretary of state requested the Soviet side to seek to convince the PLO of accepting a plan to hold elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the paper added.

Soviet Economic Minister Continues Visit

Meets With 'Abd al-Majid

NC1405110989 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1044 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 14 May (MENA)—Today, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Konstantin Katushev, Soviet minister of foreign economic relations. They discussed ways of developing and promoting their bilateral economic relations. Gennadiy Zhuravlev, the Soviet ambassador to Cairo, also attended the meeting and described the talks as good and fruitful.

Meets With Mubarak 15 May

NC1505074389 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] This moring, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Konstantin Katushev, Soviet minister of foreign economic relations, at the presidential offices in Heliopolis. Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade, and Gennadiy Zhuravlev, Soviet ambassador to Cairo, attended the meeting.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the Egyptian-Soviet friendship association, will meet Katushev later today.

Katushev will deliver a lecture at the Al-Tahrir club today on new Soviet policies for promoting economic ties between the Soviet Union and Third World countries.

Comments on Meeting With Mubarak

NC1505084889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0814 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 15 May (MENA)—Following a meeting today with President Husni Mubarak, Konstantin Katushev, Soviet minister for foreign economic relations, said that they discussed bilateral economic relations and their general impact on the progress of ties between both countries.

The Soviet official said that they also reviewed the meetings of the first session of the Egyptian-Soviet ministerial committee. President Mubarak, Katushev added, praised the works of that committee and noted the great progress which has taken place in their bilateral economic and trade relations.

The Soviet minister said that bilateral trade exchange will be over 800 million accounting pounds sterling this year, 200 million of which is attributable to equal trade agreements. Katushev also mentioned that the joint Egyptian-Soviet committee talks dealt with the prospects of joint cooperation up to the year 2000.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

NC1505131689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1236 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 15 May (MENA)—Today, Egypt and the Soviet Union signed a protocol for economic, trade, technical, and scientific cooperation. This took place at the end of the Egyptian-Soviet joint committee meetings, which lasted 6 days.

Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade, signed for Egypt and Konstantin Katushev, Soviet minister for foreign economic relations, signed for the Soviet Union.

UAE Heir Apparent Arrives on Visit 13 May

NC1305100889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0955 GMT 13 May 89

[Excerpt] Cairo, 13 May (MENA)—Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan, United Arab Emirates [UAE] heir apparent and deputy commander of the Armed Forces, arrived in Cairo at noon today on an official 3-day visit. Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi led the officials who received the guest. [passage omitted]

Hold Talks With Mubarak

NC1305183089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 13 May 89

[Excerpt] Cairo, 13 May (MENA)—Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has described the talks held today between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, as positive. He said the discussion dealt with pan-Arab developments and the ongoing exchanges on holding an emergency Arab summit in Morocco.

Al-Sharif added that the discussion also touched on several Arab issues, foremost being the Lebanese issue and developments in the Palestinian issue, in addition to bilateral relations. He said today's talks are a continuation of the talks held between President Mubarak and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan during the latter's last visit to Egypt.

Al-Sharif noted that President Mubarak and Shaykh Khalifah reviewed the course of relations between Egypt and the UAE in various fields. He pointed out that another meeting will be held between President Mubarak and Shaykh Khalifah. [passage omitted]

Tours Weapons Factory

NC1405190089 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces in the UAE.

Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid paid tribute to the high level that the Egyptian arms industry has reached. He said the UAE is proud of the Egyptian military industry, which now matches the highest world standards. He added that its advanced level is a source of pride not only for Egypt but for all of us.

In a statement following a tour of War Factory No 100 for the production of heavy weapons and the Saqr missiles factory, his highness the heir apparent said the Arab world, which aspires to building its own defensive power, cannot rely on others to build it. Therefore, he added, boosting the Arab military industry is a necessity and a first step toward breaking free of the monopoly of arms, which the manufacturing foreign states sometimes give and at other times withhold.

Shaykh Khalifah said the Arab arms industry, in which Egypt is playing a fundamental role, is no longer a political luxury or marginal goal, but has become a pressing national and defensive necessity. He said that pan-Arab security can be fully achieved only through a comprehensive solidarity which mobilizes all potential and capabilities of the Arab nation, so that the pan-Arab goals can be reached.

Attends Air Show 15 May

NC1505120889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0908 GMT 15 May 89

[Excerpts] Cairo, 15 May (MENA)—Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, attended an air show featuring various Egyptian fighter planes at the Bilbays air base this morning.

Also present at the show were Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation; General Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib, minister of defense and war production and commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Lieutenant General Safiyy al-Din Abu Shinaf, chief of staff of the Armed Forces; and Lieutenant General 'Ala' al-Din Barakat, commander of the Air Forces. In addition, a number of senior Armed Forces commanders and the official delegation accompanying His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan attended the display. [passage omitted]

Commando, Chinook, and Gazelle helicopters took part in the show, demonstrating their combat abilities. This was followed by a demonstration by the early-warning plane "Hawkeye," which is capable of detecting distant targets and aircraft flying at low altitude. Four Egyptian-made Alpha jets also took part in the display. The Alpha jet is an advanced training plane capable of offering tactical assistance during battle. [passage omitted]

Two F-16's and two Mirage-2000 planes conducted a mock dog fight, demonstrating the thorough training and outstanding competence of their pilots. [passage omitted]

The Tucano training plane, produced by the Arab Industrialization Authority and used in the training of Air Force cadets, also took part in the show, demonstrating its abilities in sharp-angle turns, horizontal maneuvering, and steep ascent. [passage omitted]

Kuwaiti Finance Minister Arrives in Cairo 14 May

NC1405192389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1810 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 14 May (MENA)—A Kuwaiti delegation led by Finance Minister Jasim al-Kharafi arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

Upon his arrival the Kuwaiti minister expressed his pleasure at being in his second country, Egypt. He said that his visit is in response to an invitation from Egyptian Economy Minister Dr Yusri Mustafa.

He added that, during his visit, he will sign an agreement for the protection of investments between Egypt and Kuwait in order to promote economic activities betwen the two countries.

The Kuwaiti finance minister said that he has brought an oral message from Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah for President Husni Mubarak.

The Kuwaiti delegation was received at Cairo Airport by Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister for cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development.

Received by Mubarak

NC1505082489 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0803 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 15 May (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Kuwaiti Finance Minister Jasim al-Kharafi at the presidential offices in Heliopolis this morning. Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development; and 'Abd al-Raziq al-Kandari, Kuwait's ambassador to Cairo, attended the meeting.

Al-Kharafi arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

Conveys Message From Amir
NC1505085289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0824 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 15 May (MENA)—Following a meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, Kuwaiti Finance Minister Jasim al-Kharafi said that he conveyed to the president an oral message from Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah. President Mubarak, he added, asked him to give his regards to Kuwait's amir, heir apparent, and government.

Al-Kharafi said that the meeting was a good opportunity to hear President Mubarak's views on issues of common concern. He added that Mubarak has underlined his continued interest in following up the Gulf situation in general and Kuwait in particular.

Plans To Produce U.S. M-1 Tanks Affirmed
NC1405115389 Cairo MENA in English 1100 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Cairo, May 14 (MENA)—Minister of State for Military production Dr. Jamal al-Sayyid has affirmed that Egypt's plans to produce the U.S. M-1 tanks were still going on.

Dr Jamal al-Sayyid denied reports that Egypt has retracted its plans to produce the tank.

Western information circles had recently aired reports that Egypt was reconsidering its plans to produce the U.S. tank due to the high costs of production.

Mubarak Interview With Paris Paper Cited
NC1305144689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has reiterated that Egypt is exerting efforts to give momentum to the peace process in the Middle East, so that a just and comprehensive solution to this issue can be attained. He said the current dialogue between the United States and the PLO is a step toward giving impetus to the peace process. He noted that Egypt, out of its pan-Arab faith in supporting the Palestinian issue, is working to ensure the continuation of this dialogue until it achieves its objectives.

President Mubarak described French President Francois Mitterrand's recent meeting in Paris with Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat as an encouraging start for relations between the two sides. Mubarak described President Mitterrand's position as courageous because he made the right decision in this respect. He added that France has an important role to play in its capacity as one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

In an interview with the Paris-based Arabic-language magazine KULL AL-'ARAB to be published Monday, President Mubarak referred to the U.S. position on peace the Middle East. He said President Bush's administration seriously understands the scope and cause of the Middle East dispute. In this regard he referred to President Bush's and Secretary of State Baker's statements, which contained important remarks on the Palestinian people's political rights, the termination of the occupation, the exchange of land for peace, and the international conference. He said that these statements deserve to be encouraged and could bring an end to the anti-peace calls.

President Husni Mubarak stressed that there is tangible U.S. understanding regarding the Middle East issue. He pointed out that this understanding is due to the fact that the current U.S. Administration was close to the decision-making process in the administration of former President Ronald Regan.

Asked whether it is possible for the ongoing efforts to succeed in convening an international peace conference during Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's term of office, President Mubarak said he sees no reason why Shamir should oppose the international conference.

President Mubarak emphasized that in his opinion the international conference represents a golden opportunity for an Arab-Israeli reconciliation in which the party to gain the most will be Israel, which is also in need of peace. President Mubarak noted that once peace is established in the region the Arabs and Israelis could cooperate in various fields. The president then asked: Wouldn't that be better than the wars and destruction?

Asked about Egypt's positon on Shamir's proposals to hold elections in the occupied territories, President Mubarak told KULL AL-'ARAB: All I fear is that the elections could be just an attempt to stall the peace process in the region. First we must ask about the real goal behind these elections, which law will be applicable, and the measures to be laid down to ensure that the elections will be free. None of this is clear now. The president said he prefers to wait until things are clear, particularly as there is Palestinian opposition to holding these elections under occupation and without international supervision.

The president then spoke about the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] and the nature of its goals. He pointed out once again that such councils are not separate bodies outside the framework of the Arab League. He noted that the ACC is an economic council whose purpose is to achieve economic integration among its member states. It is not an axis against anyone, and it is modelled after the EEC.

Regarding the Lebanese crisis, President Mubarak stated that Egypt's position is declared and known. It is summed up in the need for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon to enable the Lebanese people to sit down together and decide their country's future.

In response to another question on what is being said about Egypt's not abiding by the provisions of the joint defense agreement with Sudan in supporting the Sudanese Government in its war against John Garang's movement, President Mubarak said that Egypt's entry into the war against John Garang is not covered by the joint defense agreement, which was originally concluded for joint defense against any foreign aggression. He explained that the Garang movement is involved in an internal Sudanese war, and Egypt refuses to become involved in an internal war against anyone. President Mubarak added that Egypt has played and continues to play an important role in solving the southern Sudanese problem in order to safeguard the interest of a united Sudan.

At the end of his interview, President Mubarak dealt with Egypt's relations with Africa and the Soviet Union. He said: Africa is an indispensible depth ['umq] for Egypt. We are making efforts to increase the joint cooperation and understanding with the states of the African group. He expressed the belief that Arab-African relations are destined for further joint, fruitful cooperation in the future.

Regarding the Soviet Union, President Mubarak said that it is a great power that has good relations with Egypt. He announced he will visit the Soviet Union in response to an invitation he recently received from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev through Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze.

Interior Minister Zaki Badr Interviewed

PM1205141489 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 12 May 89 pp 32-33

[Interview with Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr by Usamah 'Ajaj in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: Some hold the Interior Ministry and its policies responsible for the increasing confrontation with the extremist groups and the entry into the field of violence and counterviolence.

Zaki Badr: That is untrue. The Interior Ministry's policy is fixed and clear; namely, to protect citizens' security. The implementation of this policy differs from one minister to another. Some may believe in nonconfrontation and in containing situations, but let me say that there is a reaction to every action. So how can those who attack police forces with bombs and arms be confronted? [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: How?

Zaki Badr: What happened in Al-Fayyum recently is the best proof: [Islamic groups leader] Dr 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman left the mosque accompanied by 500 followers from the extremist groups. Their aim was to instigate a confrontation with the security forces. This is why he was advised to go home in order to avert bloodshed. However, he did not heed to the advice. In fact his followers began to hurl hand grenades at the security forces. As a result, a police superintendent and a soldier were wounded. When explosives detonate many people get hurt.

It is the terrorist groups who attack peaceful people, as well as the police forces. So how should those who attacked shops, threw bombs, destroyed and burned properties, and attacked women and children be confronted? Nearly 1,000 extremists were arrested during those incidents. When some of these groups were caught in Bani Suwayf we found swords, bombs, and knives. Their objective was to impose their policy on the masses.

AL-HAWADITH: But the Interior Ministry is accused of the excessive use of the emergency law in political matters.

Zaki Badr: First of all, I must stress that the emergency law is not an Interior Ministry invention. And it is untrue that the Interior Ministry uses that law excessively. The law allows any detainee to challenge the detention decision after a month. In the past, detention would continue for an unspecified number of years—in some cases as much as 7 to 8 years. If the court releases detainees, the Interior Minister contests the decision. But we would release them immediately if the court rejects the ministry's appeal.

And I believe that an increase in the detention period to over 1 month would act as a kind of deterrent to the extremists against who we use the emergency law. And I would like to point out here that the use of the emergency law has been in the masses' interests, becaise we use it against drug traffickers and currency traders, as well as those trading in food.

AL-HAWADITH: Why did the Interior Ministry ban the opposition parties' meeting and rally in Tanta at the end of last month even though the meeting was with legitimate parties whose right to work is guaranteed by law?

Zaki Badr: Indeed [Socialist Labor Party and opposition leader] Eng Ibrahim Shukri asked us for a permission to convene an opposition conference in Tanta. We agreed in principle, but they postponed it more than once. Then they decided to hold it at the end of March, but the situation changed: A serious split occurred within the Labor Party itself. Some people—namely, Ibrahim Shukri's supporters—gathered at the party's main center in Al-Sayyidah Zaynab, while others—namely, Ahmad Mujahid's supporters—occupied the party's center in Hada'iq al-Qubbah, Cairo. Both sides complained to us about the other's attack on the party's legitimacy.

My instructions were clear: that there be no police intervention in the conflict, as we had no interests in it. Our intervention is confined solely to the commission of crimes. The police forces adopted the same position during the Lawyers' Association dispute; we intervened only when the prosecution office asked us to do so to protect its men after people fired shots from the association's building.

AL-HAWADITH: Why does the Interior Ministry show a hostile attitude toward some associations?

Zaki Badr: Give me an example, so I can explain the true situation.

AL-HAWADITH: The Doctors' Association, for instance.

Zaki Badr: The Doctors' Association is run by the association's board, which is controlled by Muslim Brotherhood members, who do nothing positive in the interests of the association's members other than giving 500 pounds to any member arrested. Therefore, some people are trying to use professional associations as a clear front for illegitimate organizations, and herein lies the danger in the activities of some associations. We are not against them or against their exercising their unionist role or participating in public work. We are against the representation of outlawed organizations. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: The issue is being raised of the prosecution's release of many of those detained by the police.

Zaki Badr: I am keen to stress in this regard the police's respect for the judiciary's and prosecution's decisions. Our viewpoint as a security organ may differ from that of the prosecution, which requires specific procedures and material evidence. We have a security as a well as legal viewpoint. For instance, in the capital investment case we issued a decision to arrest two lawyers and an accountant, as they played a major role in squandering the masses' funds in financial investment companies. When these were examined by the prosecution, it released them for health reasons. However, our detention decisions are not haphazard but based on reliable security information and clear evidence.

AL-HAWADITH: Are there any clear reasons for the arrest of Egyptian Communist Party elements recently?

Zaki Badr: Certainly there are reasons for the arrest of those elements. While the state was trying to maintain the price of a loaf of bread at 2 piasters, and while the security organs were trying to prevent tampering with that commodity, we found these elements distributing leaflets including a plan to fight the increase in bread prices. It was not an economic struggle which we could respect, discuss, or differ with. It was an appeal to organize strikes, marches, and demonstrations. How can such elements be dealt with? [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: Now we move on to the more important issue of the fierce onslaught suffered by Egypt in the field of drug smuggling and addiction to heroin and other drugs.

Zaki Badr: The drug problem is no longer confined to Egypt. It now constitutes a burden on all the world's developed and developing countries, to the extent that the United States does not confine responsibility for combating addiction to the ordinary police. In fact it has involved the federal police as well because of the seriousness of the situation there. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: Do you believe that cooperation at the Arab level could help in tackling this problem?

Zaki Badr: Arab and international cooperation in this regard is a necessity prompted by the seriousness of the phenomenon, as no individual state can protect its borders and outlets against ingenious smuggling methods. There are new factors which necessitates such cooperation at the Arab level. I mentioned Egypt's case. Some of the states that have entered the drug export field were unknown in that field in the past, and this places a huge burden on us in combating smuggling.

The latest case identified was an attempt by an international gang including Egyptian and Sudanese to smuggle 5 tons of drugs. Furthermore, the fact that the price of a kilogram of heroin has risen to more than a million pounds has prompted many people to try to smuggle it in their luggage, traveling from certain Arab states. There are cases of arms smuggling as well.

The danger is not confined to land borders alone, but extends across the Mediterranean as well, as the latest case identified involved the smuggling of 4 tons of drugs by sea to our borders at Rosetta. All this necessitates security cooperation among all the Arab states, because the exchange of information is needed to destroy that phenomenon.

Libya

Communique on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Morocco

LD1305201389 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 13 May 89

[Libyan-Moroccan joint communique issued on Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Morocco on 13 May—read by announcer]

[Text] Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, paid a fraternal working visit to the Kingdom of Morocco on Saturday, 13 May 1989.

He was received by his brother King Hassan II, with whom he held fruitful talks covering bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries, as well as the situation in the Maghreb in the context of the Arab Maghreb Union. They also discussed the emergency Arab summit.

Al-Qadhdhafi Returns Home

LD1405091889 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0300 GMT 14 May 89

[Excerpt] The brother leader of the revolution returned to the Great Jamahiriyah last night following a fraternal working visit to Morocco. [passage omitted]

Al-Qadhdhafi Requests Compensation From Turkey

LD1405200889 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 May 89

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 14 May (SANA)—The brother leader of the revolution met with the managers of Turkish companies operating in the Great Jamahiriyah. At the beginning of the encounter, the brother leader welcomed the managers of Turkish companies, stressing the importance of joint interests between the Arab Libyan and Turkish peoples and the need for strengthening and deepening bilateral relations between the two friendly countries in various fields.

The brother leader also underlined the need for peristent work in order to consolidate and build bridges of cooperation between the Great Jamahiriyah and Turkey, and to promote the activity of Turkish companies in the Great Jamahiriyah.

The brother leader said that the Arab Libyan people will seek to review their economic relations in the light of their political relations with all states, and particularly those states hostile to the Arab Libyan people, that have companies working in the Great Jamahiriyah and benefiting from the economic side.

The brother leader said: While we respect and honor the sacrifices of some Turkish officers who took part in resistance operations with the Arab Libyan mujahidin during the Italian invasion, we consider that the handing-over of Libya to Italy in 1912 was a tragedy that requires a debate of our relations with Turkey in a specific way.

He stressed that the Arab Libyan people were determined to get compensation for the extermination operations to which they were subjected during the period of Italian colonialism, stressing that this colonialism was not political, but an operation of extermination and total destruction, and therefore Italian colonialism had a particular nature different from the other types of colonialism.

The brother leader underlined that the Arab Libyan people would continue to claim compensation and would work, generation after generation, to secure their legitimate rights, pointing out that Italy could be denied all economic benefits through its companies working in the Great Jamahiriyah if it failed to compensate the Arab Libyan people for its killings and driving the people into homelessness and exile during the Italian colonial era.

The brother leader said that Libya, which was under the Turkish banner for some 600 years, should not have been handed over to the savagery of Italian colonialism despite the historic circumstances experienced by the Ottoman state, affirming that these circumstances did not justify this event.

The brother said further: What causes us pain is the fact that Turkey relinquished Libya to Italy in return for the Aegean Sea islands, a fact we could not believe, after placing ourselves under Istanbul's banner for 600 years. [passage omitted]

The brother leader said: We would like to see Turkey take the intiative to undertake something of this sort in a cordial way in order to maintain the future of the Arab and Turkish nations because such a necessary position would embarass Italy and prompt it to offer compensation to the Arab Libyan people for the host of the colonial crimes commited by Italian colonialism. [passage omitted]

The brother leader also invited Turkey to leave the orbit of Western states, stressing that NATO protected the Zionist occupation of the sacred land of Palestine. On the other hand, political conditions have changed, as communism is no longer a threat, given that the change in the Soviet Union is an effort to create a new world. This gives the Turkish people justification to get rid of NATO and establish neutral and balanced relations. Furthermore, a Turkey outside NATO would avoid the risks of a nuclear war. [passage omitted]

Mauritania

Mali's Traore Meets Taya on Senegal Conflict

AB1205150889 Paris AFP in French 1431 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Noaukchott, 12 May (AFP)—The Malian head of state, General Moussa Traore, who is also the current chairman of the OAU, has disclosed that he has come to an agreement with the Mauritanian head of state, Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, that the painful events (which occurred in Senegal and Mauritania) will never be repeated. "We have agreed, President Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya and I, that such a thing should never happen again," he said early this afternoon as he was leaving Nouakchott, adding: "I am leaving for Dakar to discuss this with my brother and friend Abdou Diouf."

The current OAU chairman, who arrived in Nouakchott today in mid-morning, held discussions for about 2 hours with the Mauritanian president on the conflict between Senegal and Mauritania which resulted in over

200 deaths last month on both sides of the border. He left Noaukchott for Dakar where he is to fulfill the same mission to President Abdou Diouf, who was expected to meet him on arrival.

Observers believe, however, that only after the discussion between the OAU chairman and the Senegalese head of state will it be possible to determine whether Gen Traore's mediation is opening a way for the definitive settlement of the conflict between Dakar and Nouakchott. Several goodwill delegations—regional (West African Economic Community, Economic Community of West African States, West African Monetary Union), African (Tunisia, Nigeria, Togo, Zaire, Mali, Guinea, among others), and foreign (United States and France)—have visited the two capitals to try to end the conflict, without any apparent success up until now, observers have noted.

Further on Meeting

AB1205171589 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] The current OAU chairman, General Moussa Traore, today began his mediation mission to Dakar and Nouakchott following the unfortunate incidents that occurred between the two brotherly countries. The first leg of this mission took President Traore to Nouakchott where he was welcomed this morning by his Mauritanian counterpart, Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya. The two heads of state held a first round of private talks at the Presidency. More details with Cheick Amala Toure, our special correspondent in Nouakchott:

[Begin Toure recording] The current OAU chairman, Gen Moussa Traore, arrived this morning in Nouakchott where he was welcomed at the airport by the Mauritanian head of state, Col Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, members of the civilian and military cabinet, members of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN], and the Malian community living in Mauritania.

The two heads of state went to the Presidential Palace where they held private talks. We have no details on these talks. The talks were then extended, on the Mauritanian side, to the permanent secretary of the CMSN, the Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Colonel Mohamed Ould Sidya; and the permanent undersecretary at the Presidency, Dr Louleid Ould Wedakh; and on the Malian side, Modibo Keita, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; M'bouille Siby, the administrative secretary of the National Executive Bureau; and Dr N'golo Traore, the permanent undersecretary at the Presidency.

This second round of talks took place in a more relaxed atmosphere with the hope of finding a suitable solution to the Mauritania-Senegal conflict. During this second round of talks, the current OAU chairman said that it was time for serenity and hope because, he added, my brother, Ould Taya, and myself rapidly agreed on the need to find ways and means to safeguard peace in the subregion. After this second round of talks, President Moussa Traore will leave Nouakchott for Dakar where he will hold similar talks with President Abdou Diouf.

Here in Nouakchott the atmosphere is calm and last week's riots are nothing but painful memories. We are hopeful that a similar welcome will be accorded President Moussa Traore in Dakar, reflecting an attitude that will enable the OAU chairman and the concerned parties to quickly find a suitable solution to the conflict. [end recording]

Morocco

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives on 'Working Visit'

LD1305132589 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 May 89

[Excerpt] Ladies and gentlemen we have just received the following news item. Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Morocco this morning on a friendly and working visit to our country. He was met at King Mohamed V Airport by His Majesty King Hassan II. [passage omitted]

Sudan

Al-Husayn Requests 'Urgent' Meeting With Rebels

NC1305210589 Paris AFP in English 2011 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Khartoum, May 13 (AFP)—Foreign Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn called Saturday for an urgent meeting with the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) to try to implement a peace accord signed by both sides last November. The minister, speaking at a press conference, called on the SPLA to set a date for a new meeting with the ministerial peace committee over which he presides.

Last month the SPLA agreed in principle to meet with a ministerial delegation at an unspecified date.

The minister said the two sides would try to work out ways to enact the 1988 peace accord signed by the SPLA and the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) in Addis Ababa. The minister said the government preferred to hold an urgent meeting to show its "sincere desire for peace" in the six-year-old war, rather than try to "talk through the media."

The SPLA declared a one-month, unilateral ceasefire on May 1, but the peace process, started in April, has turned sour, with Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and SPLA leader John Garang each accusing the other of bad faith.

Friday, the SPLA rebel radio accused the premier of ordering intensified fighting against the rebel group. It said it had received intelligence reports from Khartoum that the Sudanese Government leader had sent telegrams to all military officers in the south to step up fighting against the rebels. Recent rebel statements have also rejected the premier's proposal for a joint military committee to meet with the SPLA, calling such a move premature until terms of the peace plan had been applied.

In other developments, troop reinforcements from Khartoum were sent to the western Darfur Province on the border with Chad to prevent any foreign military incursion, according to the provincial governor, Tigani al-Sissi.

The governor rejected Chadian accusations that Sudan had given support to Chadian rebels who sought refuge here after an attempted coup d'etat April 1 against President Hissein Habre. He said Sudan had disarmed entering Chadian rebels and offered them asylum only if they abandoned all political activity. The governor said he hoped the Chadian Government would do the same, refusing aid to the SPLA rebels.

Bahrain

Amir Leaves on 3-Day Visit to Iraq 14 May

JN1405084689 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Manama, 14 May (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the State of Bahrain, left for Baghdad this morning on a 3-day visit to Iraq at the invitation of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

During his Baghdad visit, his highness the Bahraini amir will hold talks on bilateral relations, ways to enhance them in various spheres, current developments in the Gulf and Arab arenas, means to bolster Arab cooperation, and ways to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab Cooperation Council. Leading those who saw off his highness the amir were His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini prime minister; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ign 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahraini Defense Force; the cabinet ministers; His Highness Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah; senior Bahraini military and civic officials; members of the diplomatic corps; the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Bahrain; and the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Bahrain.

This visit is scheduled to be followed by another visit to Egypt at the invitation of President Husni Mubarak of Egypt with whom he will hold talks similar to those he will hold in Iraq.

His highness the Bahraini amir is accompanied by a delegation comprised of Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah, minister of justice and Islamic affairs; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, interior minister; Mahmud Ahmad al-'Alawi, adviser to the prime minister on financial affairs; Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad, information minister; Habib Ahmad Qasim, minister of commerce and agriculture; Yusuf Rahmah al-Dawsari, chief of the Amiri Court; 'Ali Ibrahim al-Mahrus, head of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry; Nabil Ibrahim Qambar, protocol chief; Bahraini ambassador to Iraq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Fadil; and Bahraini ambassador to Egypt Muhammad al-Muhaymid.

His highness the amir is also accompanied by a media delegation headed by Khalil Ibrahim al-Dhawadi, assistant under secretary at the Ministry of Information for culture and national heritage; editors in chief of local newspapers; the WAKH editor in chief; and a number of escorts.

Amir Previews Visit to Egypt in Interview

JN1305081189 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 May 89

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 May (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, has described his forthcoming meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak as one of well-being and love, reflecting the deep-rooted historical bonds between the two countries and opening prospects for constructive bilateral cooperation in all fields in the interests of everyone.

In a statement to be published tomorrow by the Egyptian magazine UKTUBAR, the amir said the meeting will provide a good opportunity for an exchange of views and consultations on methods to bolster the fraternal ties between the two countries and increase opportunities of coordination in all fields of politics, economy, and security. [passage omitted]

His highness said: We are looking forward to expanding and promoting aspects of cooperation between our countries to cover the various economic, social, and cultural fields. We also encourage and support the execution of joint ventures, especially in the fields of industry and investment. [passage omitted]

The amir of Bahrain expressed confidence that the Arabian Gulf region is approaching a stage of peace and security that will help achieve an economic boom and prosperity for all the peoples of the region.

His highness expressed the hope that the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran will be consolidated and that efforts to achieve peace and stability in the region will be supported.

The amir of Bahrain spoke of the moves seen in the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], saying that, from the outset, these moves have been aimed at enhancing relations among the member countries in the interests of the region's peoples. He paid tribute to the achievements of these moves in the economic, social, and cultural fields. His highness explained that the GCC is seeking further achievements in all fields. [passage omitted]

His highness the amir of Bahrain praised the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC], saying that the establishment of Arab cooperation councils gives us confidence and optimism that the Arab world is approaching a new stage of common action and coordination.

He added that opportunities of cooperation between the GCC and the ACC are great and available in all fields because the lofty goals of these councils reflect fraternal cooperation among the Arab countries to consolidate the march of well-being and prosperity in the Arab homeland. [passage omitted]

Kuwait

33 on Trial for Plotting To Topple Government

JN1405144489 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 13 May 89 pp 1, 6

[By Lina al-Khalafawi, ARAB TIMES staff]

[Excerpts] Thirty-three people accused of plotting to topple the Kuwaiti government will be tried by the State Security Court.

Twenty of the accused will appear in court, while the remaining 13, who are absconding will be tried in absentia. The first hearing will open today.

Among the 20 appearing today 14 are Kuwaitis, two Iraqis, two Lebanese, one stateless person and one Briton of Lebanese origin. [passage omitted]

The thirty-three are accused of belonging to "illegal groups among whose purposes was the promulgation of principles which seek to demolish the basic system (of Kuwait) through illegal means and demolishing the social and economic fabric of the country."

The group also publicly called through writings, sketches and photos to topple the regime as well as for destructive ideologies while defaming HH [His Highness] the Amir. Some of the suspects were also accused of divulging secrets of defence, embezzling public money and collusion to commit crimes including the assassination of public figures and their children in Kuwait. [passage omitted]

Patrol Boat Disappears in Khawr 'Abdallah 9 May

JN1405083489 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 12 May 89 p 1

[By 'Aziz al-Dihani]

[Text] AL-ANBA' has learned from security sources that a naval patrol boat belonging to the coast guard affiliated with the Ministry of Interior disappeared at noon on Tuesday [9 May] with six crew on board, including four Interior Ministry employees. These employees are: Captain Chief Corporal Salim al-Mulla, Lance Corporal Ramadan Muhammad, Lance Corporal Jabir Nahar, cook Kutana, plus two Navy personnel affiliated with the Ministry of Defense.

The disappearance occurred after the boat gave chase to a vessel, suspected to be foreign, which was sailing in Kuwaiti territorial waters. It followed until it reached Khawr 'Abdallah where the Interior Ministry boat disappeared.

Oman's Sultan Qabus Arrives for 3-Day Visit

LD1405112989 Kuwait KUNA in English 0958 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Kuwait, May 14 (KUNA)—Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman and his accompanying delegation Sunday arrived here on a 3-day visit to Kuwait.

He was received by H.H. [His Highness] the amir and H.H. the crown prince and prime minister, head of the National Guard, deputy premier and foreign minister, Admiri Diwan minister, ministers and heads of diplomatic corps to Kuwait in addition to senior state officials.

An honorary delegation headed by Minister of Social Affairs and Labour Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad will be accompanying Sultan Qabus during his stay in Kuwait.

PDRY

Supreme People's Council Presidium Meets 13 May

LD1505084689 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] The Supreme People's Council Presidium held its 31st regular session this morning [13 May], chaired by brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Presidium. The Presidium reviewed a number of issues on its agenda, including reports on the level of implementation of the plans of the People's Council, its Presidium, and the Council of Ministers for 1988. The Presidium evaluated the level of development in the implementation of plans of those organizations according to subject matter, submission, and discussion. The Presidium also discussed reports on the level of implementation of the plans of the Supreme People's Council's permanent committees for last year and stressed the need to strengthen the activities of the committees within their specified fields.

The Presidium also reviewed the level of implementation of the budget in the price adjustment fund for 1988, which totals about 20,000,000 dinars, and also the budget of the fund for 1989 which totals about 27,000,000 dinars. The Presidium stressed its continued support for basic foods and their transportation to the governorates; various local products in the agricultural, fisheries, and animal fields; food for and the needs of children, and also some exports. The Presidium ratified an agreement to establish a Yemeni-Soviet joint marine fisheries company and also a loan agreement signed between our country and the International Fund for Agricultural Development under which the latter will participate in promoting development of agricultural cooperatives in the eastern areas, and also an information cooperation agreement between our country and the Republic of Mauritania.

It also approved the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Republic of Bolivia and the accredition of a number of ambassadors to our country. It discussed a number of other issues and made relevant decisions on them.

United Arab Emirates

Shaykh Zayid Receives Britain's Waldegrave

JN1405132189 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 May (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, received William Waldegrave, minister of state at the British Foreign Office, here this morning.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan, chief of the Presidential Office; Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan; Ahmad ibn Hamid, minister of information and culture; Khamis al-Rumaythi, director of the Presidential Office; and the British ambassador to the United Arab Emirates.

Heir Apparent Leaves for Cairo on 'Official Visit'

JN1305093289 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 May 89

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 13 May (WAKH)—Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan, United Arab Emirates heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces, left Abu Dhabi for Cairo this morning on a 3-day official visit to Egypt. During the visit, Shaykh Khalifah will hold talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi, and Egyptian officials on bilateral relations, ways to strengthen them, and prospects for future cooperation. The talks will also deal with current Arab developments and ways to strengthen Arab solidarity in these circumstances. [passage omitted]

Zayid, Sudan's Al-Mirghani Begin Official Talks

JN1505104289 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 15 May 89

[Excerpt] A round of official talks was held at the Presidential Office this morning between His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and His Excellency Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani. [passage omitted]

Al-Shariqah Ruler Meets UK's Waldegrave

JN1505102389 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Dr Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the United Arab Emirates [UAE] Supreme Federal Council and Al-Shariqah ruler, this morning met with William Waldegrave, minister of state at the British Foreign Office, currently visiting the UAE.

The meeting was attended by Michael Tait, British ambassador to the UAE [name and title as received]. Bilateral relations were discussed.

During the meeting, the two officials reviewed the general situation in the region and the Arab arena in light of the current Arab, regional, and international developments.

Yemen Arab Republic

Chief of General Staff Departs for Libya

JN1405133489 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Abdallah Husayn al-Bashiri, chief of the General Staff and Standing Committee member, left for Tripoli this morning as head of a high-level military delegation on a visit of several days to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to SABA, the brother chief of the General Staff explained that he carries a message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to his brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The message deals with bilateral relations and issues of interest to our Arab nation.

IRNA Notes Riots over Khayrallah's Death

LD1305083589 Tehran IRNA in English 0710 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Damascus, May 13, IRNA—Tens of Iraqis were killed and wounded in heavy clashes between Iraqi presidential guards and military officers backing the murdered defence minister General 'Adnan Khayrallah.

Reliable sources here said the clashes broke out after the death of Khayrallah and his replacement by Minister of State for Military Affairs 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal.

A group of pro-Khayrallah officers staged a gathering in the officers club in Baghdad protesting to the appointment of Shanshal. The gathering turned into bloody clashes when presidential guards interfered, they said.

The clashes, which lasted until Thursday, were also spread to the Defence Ministry's buildings, and central headquarters of the Iraqi army.

The 49-year old defence minister was killed in a helicopter crash—a pretext used by the Iraqi ruler on other occasions in the past to get rid of top military officials, who were seen posing a threat to Saddam's absolute hold on power.

Bahraini Amir Arrives; Makes Statement

JN1405131289 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the fraternal State of Bahrain, arrived in Baghdad at noon today on an official visit to Iraq.

His highness the amir was accorded an official welcome led by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn. When the special plane of his highness the amir arrived, His Excellency President leader Saddam Husayn embraced his brother Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and shook hands with the delegation accompanying his highness the amir, congratulating them on their safe arrival. His highness the amir was accorded a 21-gun salute in his honor.

His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah also shook hands with the senior officials on hand to receive him: Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf; RCC member and vice president; and Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister. Then, the amir shook hands with Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information; 'Abd al-Qadir 'Izz al-Din, minister of education and chief of the escort mission accompanying his highness the amir; the Bahraini ambassador in Baghdad; and the Iraqi ambassador to Bahrain.

Afterward, His Excellency President Leader Saddam and his brother, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, mounted the dais where the national anthems of both Bahrain and Iraq were played. Then they reviewed the honor guard. Two Baghdad children presented bouquets to the guest to express the Iraqi people's welcome of His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

Then, his highness the amir shook hands with the other group of senior officials who were present at the airport to welcome him: the RCC members, cabinet ministers; and the Bahraini Embassy staff in Baghdad.

After a short rest in the grand honor lounge during which His Excellency President Leader Saddam Husayn and his guest held a a cordial conversation, his excellency the president accompanied his guest on a tour of various areas in Baghdad. During the ride, his highness the amir saw for himself Baghdad's historical and cultural sites, as well as the reconstruction effort being witnessed in the capital of victory and peace under the forger of victory and the maker of peace, His Excellency President Leader Saddam Husayn, while it is being restored once again, proud of its Arab affiliation and of its tent in which there is room for all Arabs.

When the motorcade arrived at the place of residence of His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, His Excellency President Leader Saddam Husayn and his guest had a short rest during which his excellency the president wished the guest a good stay in his second home.

In a statement to an INA correspondent, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah said: It pleases me upon my arrival in my second home, fraternal Iraq, to voice my heartfelt thanks to and my deep appreciation of my brother, His Excellency President Saddam Husayn of the Republic of Iraq, for this generous invitation which sincerely expresses the depth of the ties binding our two fraternal countries and peoples. The hospitality and fine reception that we feel in this dear country is a manifestation of the nobility of descent and faith—traits that have characterized the lofty-minded Iraqi Arab people over the ages, the amir said.

The Bahraini amir added: Our visit to dear Iraq at this particular time seeks to bolster the warm and strong ties binding our two fraternal countries within the framework of the sublime objectives in which we all believe and through which the principles and objectives of solidarity and joint cooperation leading to new prospects for the initiation of honest and ambitious action will be enhanced. As the current situation in our Arab nation entails many grave dangers and challenges, this nation must not delay in intensifying such meetings, coordinating positions, exchanging views and holding consultations on all that would affect our regional situation and our pan-Arab interests. The courageous stands of fraternal Iraq, emanating from its unmistakable eagerness to defend the Arab nation's fateful causes, have effectively

contributed to supporting the Arab strength and building the pillars of self-confidence, thus allowing us to face up to the dangers and difficulties displaying a sense of responsibility that is aware of the challenges and variables which have recently taken place in the international arena, as well as their potential repercussions on the overall pan-Arab issues. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the constructive efforts being made by fraternal Iraq to consecrate the pillars of peace in which it believes as an objective to be pursued and it defends as a principle that must be vindicated if security, stability, and reassurance are to be enjoyed by all. It gladdens us to share with the fraternal Iraqi people their jubilation over the restoration of peace throughout their homeland, thanks to its strong will and to its resolve and determination to surmount difficulties, and to elevate it to the highest positions of glory demonstrating the highest standards of efficiency and strength.

At the beginning of the first day of my visit to fraternal Iraq, I would like to express my great happiness at the chance that I and the accompanying delegation will have to gain firsthand knowledge of the manifestations of development and progress currently being witnessed in Iraq in all spheres and also of the splendid accomplishments scored by this people who have rich and old traditions; thanks first to God's will and then to the wise and sincere leadership under dear brother President Saddam Husayn.

The delegation accompanying His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah comprised Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Khalid Al Khalifah, minister of justice and Islamic affairs; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, interior minister; Mahmud Ahmad al-'Alawi, adviser to the prime minister for financial affairs; Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad, information minister; Habib Ahmad Qasim, minister of commerce and agriculture; and Yusuf Rahmah al-Dawsari, chief of the Amiri Court.

Holds Talks With Saddam Husayn

JN1405190189 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] A round of official talks between Iraq and fraternal Bahrain was held in Baghdad this evening. The Iraqi side was led by President leader Saddam Husayn; the fraternal Bahraini side was led by His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the State of Bahrain.

The talks centered on the close and fraternal relations between the two countries in particular and on the Arab situation in general.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, minister of internal affairs; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information; 'Abd al-Qadir 'Izz al-Din, minister of education and head of the mission of honor escorting the amir; 'Abdallah Fadil, minister of awqaf and religious affairs; Muhammad Mahdi Salih, minister of trade affairs; and the Iraqi ambassador to Bahrain. The talks were attended on the Bahrain side by the delegation accompanying His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and the Bahraini ambassador in Baghdad.

President leader Saddam Husayn gave a dinner banquet to honor His Highness 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the State of Bahrain. It was attended by the two sides' delegations to the talks. It was also attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council (RCC) member and first deputy prime minister; the RCC members; ministers; senior state officials; and the Bahraini Embassy staff in Baghdad. His Highness 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah decorated President leader Saddam Husayn with the Al Khalifah medal, the highest medal in fraternal Bahrain. President leader Saddam Husayn gave His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah two pistols manufactured by Iraqi military industry. They are made of weapons of the martyrs of Saddam's glorious al-Qadisiyah and have been coated with gold donated by the glorious Iraqi women.

Saddam on Talks With Amir

JN1505063489 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0400 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Leader President Saddam Husayn spoke to Bahraini journalists at the conclusion of the talks held in Baghdad last night about the topics discussed during the Iraqi-Bahraini talks. He said: The talks dealt with the fraternal relations between the two sisterly countries—Iraq and Bahrain. We are certain these talks are on the right path. With regard to the Arab issues, we discussed all matters that concern us and our viewpoints were in agreement.

Asked by a Bahraini journalist on the leader president's view of the cooperation between the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] and the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], the president said: Iraq's fraternal relations with the GCC states are on a high level. I believe that GCC states' relations with the Jordanians, Yemenis, and Egyptians are on the same level. Therefore, we believe that cooperation should be on the same level as the fraternal relations so as to reinforce the relationship between the ACC and GCC.

Regarding the emergency Arab summit to be held in Morocco, the president said: When we attend the emergency Arab summit, or when the foreign ministers hold their meeting to prepare for the summit, we will suggest to our Arab brothers that the issues that concern all the Arabs, particularly Lebanon and Palestine, as well as other Arab issues, should be placed on the summit agenda. When we meet with our brothers there we will present our viewpoint and listen to their viewpoints with

regard to the topics on the agenda. The main thing is that everybody must come to the summit with an open mind to accept and interact with opinions presented by other Arab brothers.

Asked whether Egypt will be invited to the Arab summit, President Saddam Husayn said: It is natural that Egypt be a member of the coming Arab summit. What it needs to receive is the same invitation that was addressed to Iraq, Bahrain, and the other Arab countries. An invitation should be addressed to Egypt as it was addressed to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Jordan without any other preparations. Egypt should attend immediately as we attend and brother President Husni Mubarak should attend, from the first moment of the summit, in the same way we will attend.

Military Production Advances Reviewed

LD1205141789 Kuwait KUNA in English 1132 GMT 12 may 89

[Text] Paris, May 12 (KUNA)—Driven by the war and the crushing burden of its foreign debt, Iraq turned its earnest [phrase as received] to local armaments production in 1984 and has not slackened the pace.

Locked in a defensive war, and needed vast quantities of armament and munition to support forces all along the 1,000 kilometer border with Iran, and with the shortage of financial resources in 1986, the need for an armament industry became crucial, MEDNEWS reported in its latest issue.

It maintained that the Iraqi arms industry is a recent creation which started in reaction to a Soviet arms boycott in mid 1970's during the final phase of the Kurdish rebellion.

The two pinnacles of the Iraqi arms industries, said MEDNEWS, are the "Baghdad airborne early warning system" and the construction of the ballastic missiles.

The early warning system, BAEWS, is an Ilyushin-76 heavy transport aircraft modified to incorporate a belly-mounted multi-purpose radar.

"Iraqi officials said the system integration and concept validation were achieved in a scant three months, and the BAEWS was used with success for cross-border patrols during the final months of the gulf war," said MEDNEWS.

The BAEWS has considerably extended the range of Iraq's early warning network with its capability to "see" to the sides and rear due to its location on the belly of the aircraft.

The magazine said Iraq's announcement in August 1987 that it has test-launched an indigenously-developed ballistic missile, Al-Husayn, was greeted with total indifference abroad.

"Few believed the Iraqi claim, and doubts turned to incredulity as hundreds of the new missiles slammed into Tehran in the spring of 1988, turning much of the Iranian capital into a ghost town."

The publication quoted Iraqi officials as saying the Iraqi missile program was not pursued through assistance of other countries as claimed by foreign circles.

Deputy minister of industry and military industries, Lt General 'Amr Hammudi al-Sa'idi told MEDNEWS that it is true that Iraq adopted a low profile in the development of these missiles.

"I can tell you now all this talk that we were helped by Argentina, Brazil or Egypt is nonsense," Lt. General al-Sa'idi said, "do Argentina, Brazil or Egypt have such missiles? No. But Iraq does."

The publication said "Iraq must now be counted among the world's manufacturers of ballistic missiles. Given the extent of this program—whose thundering impact helped convince Iran to throw in the towel—the question of which countries may have contributed technologies and components seems a moot point."

MEDNEWS maintained that Al-Husayn program grew in response to the refusal of the Soviet Union to supply Iraq with 900-kms SS-12 missile in 1986.

Instead, Iraq received a large delivery of more than 300 Scud-B missiles from Moscow in December 1986, it said, and 100 Iraqi Brazilian-trained engineers exhibited their competence to extend the range using the country's well-developed chemicals industry.

MEDNEWS attributed the success of the Iraqi arms industry to the management qualities of the minister of industry and military industries, Husayn Kamil.

The minister, a close confidant of President Saddam Husayn, was named head of the State Organization for Technical Industries (SOTI) in late 1986.

"Husayn Kamil began organizing the 80-odd "Sa'd" electronic industry projects run by SOTI, weeding out redundant efforts, regrouping others, and in general pushing technicians, developers and managers to roll-up their sleeves in an effort to lift up Iraq from its difficulties," said MEDNEWS.

By early 1987, Husayn Kamil managed to pull Iraq's entire industrial base under a single authority, by merging the Ministry of Industry with the Ministry of Heavy Industries, and later comibning them with SOTI.

The main key to the success was the minister's delegation of authority to program managers, said MEDNEWS, who never before believed they would be allowed to make technical, financial and even strategic decisions.

National Assembly Speaker on New Constitution

JN1105142989 Baghdad INA in English 1400 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Baghdad, May 11, INA—Speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly Sa'di Mahdi Salih has said that ad hoc committees are working out a draft for a new Iraqi constitution, multi-party system, and press freedom.

In an interview published today in the local HURRAS AL-WATAN monthly, Mr. Salih added that the new constitution and multi-party system would allow for forming political parties which, in case of winning advocates before termination of term of the current council, would lead to its dissolution before the end of its term.

He confirmed that among the most important questions, heeded by Iraq's political leadership and the council, were implementation of democracy, expansion of people's participation, and boosting the council's activities in observation, legislation and follow-up.

New Law for Chambers of Commerce Union Enacted

JN1405155289 baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Baghdad, 14 May (INA)—A new law for the Chambers of Commerce Union was issued and published in the Official Gazette here today. The new law is aimed at giving more flexibility to the private sector in its trade activity.

The new law was enacted in response to pertinent requirements with the aim of reaching harmony with the economic policy and achieving more flexibility in representing the private sector, which needs an independent organization that will take care of this sector's affairs and provide it with services and information so that it can conduct its trade activity in a better atmosphere.

It has been learned that the new law includes 27 articles covering the establishment of the union, its goals, and its revenues. It also includes some other provisions.

Cabinet Approves Shamir Political Initiative

TA1405130989 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] The cabinet session ended a few minutes ago. With a majority of 20 ministers voting in favor and 6 voting against, the cabinet approved Yitzhaq Shamir's initiative for a political process in the region. Those who voted against it are Ministers Sharon, Moda'i, and Levi of the Likud; Weizman and Edri of the Alignment; and Sciaki of the National Religious Party. The debate was held without a break since this morning.

More on Cabinet Vote

TA1405142989 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 14 May 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the cabinet vote on Shamir's political initiative was on the plan en bloc following the prime minister's decision not to hold separate votes on the qualifications submitted by the ministers.

The prime minister is currently conferring with the U.S. delegation of officials. He is briefing them on the outcome of the cabinet debate and the plan which it approved.

Our correspondent perused the document approved by the cabinet. He points out that it refers to two phases: The first phase entails the transitional period of an interim agreement to last 5 years, while the second phase entails the permanent solution. No later than the third year after the implementation of the interim agreement—namely, autonomy—negotiations would start on the permanent solution.

As for the elections scheduled to be held in the territories, the document states that only inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza would take part. During the preparation and actual execution of the elections there would be a lull in the violence. Any Palestinian Arab residing in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza who is elected would be able to be a legitimate partner in negotiations with Israel. Immediately after the representatives of the Palestinians have been elected, talks would be held on the interim arrangement.

Our correspondent points out that the document does not set a definite date for the elections, but only notes that they would be conducted after all the pertinent parties have given their approval.

Ministers Argue Peace Plan

TA1505083189 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 May 89 pp 1, 10

[Report by Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpts] By a convincing majority of 20 ministers to six, the cabinet voted yesterday after a seven-hour debate to endorse the "political initiative for the continuation of the peace process" as hammered out by the leaders of the Likud and the Alignment.

Three Likud ministers supplied half of the six negative votes: Industry Minister Sharon, Economics Minister Moda'i and Housing Minister Levi. They held that the proposals would endanger Israel's security as did one of the two National Religious Party ministers, Minister-without-Portfolio Avner Sciaki.

Two Alignment ministers said the proposals did not go far enough. They were Science Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Minister-without-Portfolio Rafi Edri. They said that since the proposals hinged on the consent of the Palestine Liberation Organization for all practical purposes, the government should discuss them directly with the PLO.

The document was the product of discussions between Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Arens on the Likud side, and Finance Minister Peres and Defence Minister Rabin on the Alignment side.

Shamir presented the document to the cabinet as a package to be approved or rejected, and refused to permit votes of any kind on additions or amendments.

Cabinet secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein, who had piloted the discussions between the four leaders, told reporters that the initiative, as approved and as published with a view to evoking the response of interested parties, would have to stand as drafted. Rubinstein said that it had been difficult enough to hammer out a consensus between the four leaders, and so there was no room for other approaches. [passage omitted]

Introducing the initiative, Shamir said that even though the Arabs had rejected previous Israeli proposals they might entertain them this time, since they contained "realistic prospects for progress towards peace."

He stressed that the negotiations would get under way only if the participants committed themselves to all the principles and stages in advance, and did not deviate from them. Elections could not be held, he warned, if the uprising continued.

Israel is hoping for the assistance of friends abroad, especially in the U.S., in promoting the political initiative, he said.

Before the vote, Shamir said that "to ward off the enemy who is standing around with a stop-watch, we must close ranks and avoid differences of opinion with the U.S., which would play into our enemies' hands."

He promised that the furtherance of the initiative would not prevent the government meanwhile taking whatever measures it deems fit to combat the uprising.

Peres, who left for a visit to Italy during the morning, said that the test for approving proposals such as the present one should be a comparison with the alternatives. Once the PLO made its latest gambit, Peres said, Israel was compelled to counter it.

Arens said that since becoming foreign minister, he has become more aware of negative currents on the international scene and of erosion in Israel's image.

An effort must be made to thwart the coalition taking shape abroad to force Israel back to the 1967 borders, Arens urged. The first reactions to the political initiative were more positive than had been expected, the foreign minister said.

Rabin said that Israel could not stand still if it wanted to keep the broad international support which it sought. It should dig in its heels against negotiations with the PLO, which would open the door to a PLO state and to expatriate Palestinians demanding the right of return, Rabin urged.

Shamir: Plan 'Realistic'

TA1405182089 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 May 89

[Excerpts] After a 7-hour discussion, the cabinet approved Prime Minister Shamir's draft peace initiative by 20 votes to 6. The initiative proposes the termination of the Arab-Israeli conflict in two stages, of which the first would be elections in the territories followed by negotiations on an interim settlement. Key questions such as whether the Arabs of East Jerusalem will take part in the elections are left unanswered, but will be addressed in the future. Some ministers warned that the initiative poses the threat of a Palestinian state, but the prime minister said that the initiative is much less dangerous than any of the alternatives, including the status quo. Jack Katzenell reports:

Prime Minister Shamir told the cabinet his initiative contains just and realistic proposals which are for a genuine prospect of peace and represent a broad consensus of Israeli opinion. He called on the nation to unite behind him, and assured the ministers that Palestinians standing for election would have to undertake to participate in the negotiations for an interim settlement and the government would be resolute in preventing any deviation from this formula.

However, Ari'el Sharon said the initiative could beget tragedy in the State of Israel. He proposed the crushing of the intifadah [uprising], the break-up of terrorist organizations, and the extension of Israeli law to Jewish settlements in the territories. Another Likud minister, Yitzhaq Moda'i, said the initiative was just asking for American pressure because it does not take a clear stand on the key issues, for example whether East Jerusalem Arabs should be allowed to take in the elections.

[Begin Moda'i recording] If a decision is ever taken that the Arabs of East Jerusalem will vote in these general elections it amounts to much the same as Jerusalem is divided again. [end recording]

Moda'i and Sharon were supported by David Levi, who voted in absentia, and Avner Sciaki of the National Religious Party, although Sciaki's party colleague, Zvulun Hammer, voted for the initiative.

In the Labor Party, Rafi Edri and 'Ezer Weizman voted against the initiative. Weizman said it did not go far enough. He warned that some of those elected in the territories might be from the rejection front or the Islamic fundamentalists. Israel is already negotiating with the PLO through American mediation, Weizman said, and might just as well do it openly. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Arens said the initiative had stemmed the erosion in Israel's international standing, and the reactions of Western powers and the United States had been better than could have been expected. [passage omitted]

Settlers To Fight Plan

TA1505044789 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 May 89

[Excerpts] The government has laid down guidelines to security officials in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza on how to conduct elections for Palestinian representatives.

There will be 10 districts comprising the administered territories, and each district will elect one representative to negotiate an interim settlement with Israel. Additional representatives will be considered to join the 10 Palestinians during talks over a permanent solution that will begin no later than 3 years after the establishment of Palestinian autonomy.

Regarding the lack of specifics on some points of the plan, officials said their approach is to leave some subjects open—what they term constructive ambiguity. [passage omitted]

Settlement leaders in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza are warning that they will fight the peace plan with demonstrations, an information campaign, and with more settlements. The director general of the Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza council, Uri Ari'el, says the settlers will try to convince ministers and members of Knesset that the plan is not a good one.

Rabin on Cabinet Approval

TA1405192689 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 May 89

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by political correspondent Yig'al Goren at the end of 14 May cabinet session, in Jerusalem—recorded]

[Text] [Rabin] I think the proposal approved by the cabinet today contains elements that give an opportunity to Palestinians in the territories to make progress from a 21-year stalemate and status quo, toward peace through

an interim phase which, in terms of day-to-day life, will enable them to run their own affairs. This was not made available to the Palestinians by Jordan and Egypt during their rule of the territories. I see this plan as the beginning of the road, and an important landmark with regards to the chances for peace and Israel's ability to be better able to cope with the various incidents of violence.

[Goren] Minister Rabin, what would you say to those cabinet ministers who believe that this plan bypasses—or actually ignores—most chief obstacles. These ministers see no sense in putting off the argument over the major questions of whether East Jerusalem should be part of the plan or not, and whether we accept the principle of land for peace or not?

[Rabin] The draft resolution adopted today includes the basic blueprint of the political process from this point in time up to the permanent solution. It defines the participants in each stage of the negotiations, the nature of the transitional period, and what will be the issues discussed within the framework of the permanent solution. The plan proposes something revolutionary: elections among and by the inhabitants of the territories of Palestinian representatives with whom we will talk.

[Goren] To sum up, is today an important day for the State of Israel?

[Rabin] In my opinion, it is. After many years, throughout the years in power of the national unity government, the unity government has put forth a peace initiative that I believe will enjoy broad support among the Israeli people.

Peace Initiative Published

TA1505062289 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 May 89 p 2

["A Peace Initiative—Document"—POST headline]

[Text]

The Government's Resolution:

It is decided to approve the attached peace initiative of the Government of Israel. A peace initiative by the Government of Israel.

General:

1. This document presents the principles of a political initiative of the Government of Israel which deals with the continuation of the peace process; the termination of the state of war with the Arab states; a solution for the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district; peace with Jordan; and a resolution of the problem of the residents of the refugee camps in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district.

2. The document includes:

a) The principles upon which the initiative is based.

b) Details of the processes for its implementation.

c) Reference to the subject of the elections under consideration. Further details relating to the elections as well as other subjects of the initiative will be dealt with separately.

Basic Premises:

3. The initiative is founded upon the assumption that there is a national consensus for it on the basis of the basic guidelines of the Government of Israel, including the following points:

a) Israel yearns for peace and the continuation of the political process by means of direct negotiations based on the principles of the Camp David Accords.

b) Israel opposes the establishment of an additional Palestinian state in the Gaza district and in the area between Israel and Jordan.

c) Israel will not conduct negotiations with the PLO.

d) There will be no change in the status of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza other than in accordance with the basic guidelines of the Government.

Subjects To Be Dealt With in the Peace Process:

4. a) Israel views as important that the peace between Israel and Egypt, based on the Camp David Accords, will serve as a cornerstone for enlarging the circle of peace in the region, and calls for a common endeavour for the strengthening of the peace and its extension, through continued consultation.

b) Israel calls for the establishment of peaceful relations between it and those Arab states which still maintain a state of war with it for the purpose of promoting a comprehensive settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict, including recognition, direct negotiations, ending the boycott, diplomatic relations, cessation of hostile activity in international institutions or forums and regional and bilateral cooperation.

c) Israel calls for an international endeavour to resolve the problem of the residents of the Arab refugee camps in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district in order to improve their living conditions and to rehabilitate them. Israel is prepared to be a partner in this endeavour.

d) In order to advance the political negotiation process leading to peace, Israel proposes free and democratic elections among the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district in an atmosphere devoid of violence, threats and terror. In these elections a representative will be chosen to conduct negotiations for a transitional period of self-rule. This period will constitute a test for co-existence and cooperation. At a

later stage, negotiations will be conducted for a permanent solution during which all the proposed options, and peace between Israel and Jordan will be achieved.

e) All the above-mentioned steps should be dealt with simultaneously.

f) The details of what has been mentioned in (d) above will be given below.

The Principles Constituting the Initiative:

Stages:

5. The initiative is based on two stages:

a) Stage A—A transitional period for an interim agreement.

b) Stage B—Permanent Solution.

6. The interlock between the Stages is a timetable on which the Plan is built: the peace process delineated by the initiative is based on Resolutions 242 and 338 upon which the Camp David Accords are founded.

Timetable:

7. The transitional period will continue for 5 years.

8. As soon as possible, but not later than the third year after the beginning of the transitional period, negotiations for achieving a permanent solution will begin.

Parties Participating in the Negotiations in Both Stages:

9. The parties participating in the negotiations for the First Stage (the interim agreement) shall include Israel and the elected representation of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district. Jordan and Egypt will be invited to participate in these negotiations if they so desire.

10. The parties participating in the negotiations for the Second Stage (Permanent Solution) shall include Israel and the elected representation of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district, as well as Jordan; furthermore, Egypt may participate in these negotiations. In negotiations between Israel and Jordan, in which the elected representation of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district will participate, the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan will be concluded.

Substance of Transitional Period

11. During the transitional period the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district will be accorded self-rule by means of which they will, themselves, conduct their affairs of daily life. Israel will continue to be responsible for security, foreign affairs and all matters concerning Israeli citizens in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district. Topics involving the implementation of the plan for self-rule will be considered and decided within the framework of the negotiations for an interim agreement.

Substance of Permanent Solution

12. In the negotiations for a permanent solution every party shall be entitled to present for discussion all the subjects it may wish to raise.

13. The aim of the negotiations should be:

a) The achievement of a permanent solution acceptable to the negotiating parties.

b) The arrangements for peace and borders between Israel and Jordan.

Details of the Process for the Implementation of the Initiative:

14. First and foremost dialogue and basic agreement by the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district, as well as Egypt and Jordan if they wish to take part, as above-mentioned in the negotiations, on the principles constituting the initiative.

15. a) Immediately afterwards will follow the stage of preparation and implementation of the election process in which a representation of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza will be elected. This representation:

I) Shall be a partner to the conduct of negotiations for the transitional period (interim agreement).

II) Shall constitute the self-governing authority in the course of the transitional period.

III) Shall be the central Palestinian component, subject to agreement after three years, in the negotiations for the permanent solution.

b) In the period of the preparation and implemention there shall be a calming of the violence in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district.

16. As to the substance of the elections, it is recommended that a proposal of regional elections be adopted, the details of which shall be determined in further discussions.

17. Every Palestinian Arab residing in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district, who shall be elected by the inhabitants to represent them—after having submitted his candidacy in accordance with the detailed document which shall determine the subject of the elections—may be a legitimate participant in the conduct of negotiations with Israel.

18. The elections shall be free, democratic and secret.

19. Immediately after the election of the Palestinian representation, negotiations shall be conducted with it on an interim agreement for a transitional period which shall continue for 5 years, as mentioned above. In these negotiations the parties shall determine all the subjects relating to the substance to the self-rule and the arrangements necessary for its implementation.

20. As soon as possible, but not later than the third year after the establishment of the self-rule, negotiations for a permanent solution shall begin. During the whole period of these negotiations until the signing of the agreement for a permanent solution, the self-rule shall continue in effect as determined in the negotiations for an interim agreement.

Parties View Election Plan

TA1405180289 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] The Council of Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza warns that Jewish inhabitants in the territories will fight the plan approved by the cabinet today. Uri Ari'el, the council's secretary, has said that the settlers will struggle by means of demonstrations, public relations, and persuasion and also by increasing the settlement drive.

Tehiya also warns Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that the decision will not be allowed to pass without a fight. The communique issued by Tehiya states that the decision is a fraudulent act to the cause of Eretz Yisra'el, and a deception that the voters will not allow to go unnoticed. Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza are not the Sinai, and Jerusalem is not Yamit, Tehiya states.

Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that according to the CRM [Citizens Rights Movement] faction in the Knesset, international supervision of the elections must be guaranteed in order to promote the elections process. The CRM also believes that the safety of the elected Palestinian representatives must be safeguarded, and that the United States must be urged to guarantee the participation of the PLO in the second stage of the negotiations dealing with the permanent solution.

MAPAM [United Workers Party] says that although the initiative may serve as a preamble to negotiations, any unilateral Israeli initiative striving to drive a wedge between the inhabitants of the territories and their national leadership has no chance whatsoever of ever materializing.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in English at 1700 GMT on 14 May adds that the Center-Shinuy Party "has given its blessings to the election plan, calling it a step toward peace. The party also calls on Palestinians not to reject the plan."]

Shamir, Arens Meet U.S. State Department Group

TA1405184089 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 May 89

[Excerpt] After the cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Shamir explained the Israeli initiative to the visiting American State Department delegation. The Americans also met separately today with Foreign Minister Arens, Defense Minister Rabin, and a group of Palestinians from Judaea and Samaria. Shlomo Berger reports:

Prime Minister Shamir told the American delegation that, despite the difficulties caused by radical Palestinian elements, Israel still believes it can talk with the majority of people from the territories who are moderate. Shamir said the proposed elections are the means to open a dialogue. [passage omitted]

The delegation also met separately with Foreign Minister Arens and Defense Minister Rabin. Arens told the group that the main obstacle to Shamir's initiative is PLO terror against the Palestinian population. [passage omitted]

Peres Meets U.S. Delegation

TA1305163489 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes that the United States will be involved in the proposed elections in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, and also that the Soviets have not rejected the idea out of hand. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that these remarks were made by Minister Peres after a meeting in his Tel Aviv home this afternoon with the senior U.S. State Department delegation, which arrived for talks in Israel, Jordan, and Egypt.

The delegation, which is headed by Dennis Ross, the head of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff, has arrived from Moscow, where it accompanied U.S. Secretary of State James Baker in his talks with the Soviet leaders. The Americans said that there is an atmosphere of openness in the Soviet Union, and it has been decided to continue the contacts between the two superpowers on the issue of the elections plan for the Palestinians on the experts level. Mr Peres told his guests that the elections plan is very serious, and that it may create a new situation in which there will be another side for the negotiations.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the members of the U.S. delegation will meet this evening with a senior Likud minister. The Likud ministers will convene this evening to discuss the political initiative in anticipation of the discussion tomorrow in the cabinet.

Frayj Meets U.S. Group

TA1405144089 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1330 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Only 4 [as heard] out of the 15 Palestinian leaders invited to today's meeting with the U.S. State Department delegation attended. The delegation members asked for the Palestinian leaders' opinions regarding the prime minister's political plan and the idea of elections in the territories.

One of the participants, Ilyas Frayj, the mayor of Bethlehem, told the U.S. officials that the concept of elections is acceptable in principle to a large part of the Palestinians. Frayj said, however, that this acceptance was on the condition that the elections are free, democratic, under international supervision, and only after Israel recognizes the PLO. He added that Israel would also have to recognize East Jerusalem as part of the West Bank.

Our correspondent Yaron Toren adds that the members of the U.S. delegation expressed support for the participation of East Jerusalem residents in the elections.

Palestinian Figures on Meeting

JN1405163289 Jerusalem in Arabic the Arab World 1430 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] The American delegation held a meeting with four Palestinian figures of the territories at noon today. More in the following report by our correspondent, Ibrahim Shahid:

[Begin recording] [Shaid] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj; Mahmud abu al-Zuluf, proprietor and editor in chief of AL-QUDS newspaper; Dr Mahdi 'Abd-al-Hadi; and Fayiz al-Qawasmi attended the meeting with Dennis Ross, chief of the U.S. State Department Planning Section, and his delegation at the residence of American Consul Philip Wilcox. Of 15 figures invited to the meeting, only those four turned up. Following the 2-hour meeting, Frayj said:

[Frayj] The meeting was good and frank and ranged over army practices in the occupied territories, the protracted closures of schools and universities, and the negative reprecussions thereof. We also talked about the elections and expressed our opinion quite frankly. We said we want free and fair elections under international supervision and fully and explicitly approved by the PLO. We stated that Arab Jerusalem is part of the occupied West Bank and that whatever applies to the other West Bank localities extends to Arab Jerusalem.

[Shahid] Abu Jiryis [Ilyas Frayj], how do you explain the fact that only four persons showed for a meeting to which 15 were invited?

[Frayj] I have no idea why some of them failed to make an appearance. Customarily, though, all Palestinian figures invited for meetings at the consulate have taken up the invitations.

[Shahid] Has Ross made specific promises as a result of the meeting?

[Frayj] Ross was especially tactful, skillful, and convincing in explaining the American position. I was impressed by his exposition of the American position.

[Shahid] Ilyas Frayj, Bethlehem mayor. Those who attended the meeting with Dennis Ross, U.S. State Department chief of planning, included the proprietor and editor in chief of AL-QUDS, Mahmud Abu al-Zuluf.

[Abu al-Zuluf] Ross spelled out certain ideas about the elections. As a matter of fact, they were waiting for an [Israeli] cabinet decision today in order to have an official idea on the elections. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Palestinians on Missing Meeting

TA1405175089 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 14 May 89

[Excerpts] Prominent Arab figures in the territories this evening ruled out the prime minister's elections plan because it does not form part of a comprehensive political process. These remarks are included in a letter sent by some of the personalities who did not show up for the meeting with the delegation of U.S State Department officials headed by Dennis Ross.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1700 GMT on 14 May says that five of them did not show up for the meeting "because they refused to attend the meeting together with other Palestinian figures who support elections in the territories. The five include Sari Nusaybah and Ziyad Abu Zayyad."]

Only 4 of the 15 figures invited showed up for the meeting. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports:

[Begin recording] The reason that only four figures showed up for the meeting with U.S. Consul Philip Wilcox and his guests, the delegation of U.S. State Department officials, became apparent this afternoon. Several of the invitees who absented themselves sent a letter of apology to Wilcox, saying they did not attend because they feared that because of the large number of participants they would not be given a chance to express their views.

Does this suggest dissatisfaction at the invitation of certain people? We could not obtain a clear answer to this question. In any event, only four attended: Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, AL-QUDS editor Mahmud Abu-al-Zuluf, Hebron businessman Fayiz al-Qawasmi, and Dr Mahdi 'Abd-al-Hadi of East Jerusalem. [passage omitted]

Those attending the meeting received the impression that the Americans want to promote the notion of elections. The Americans told them that the Russians also believe this is a negotiable idea.

Those who did not attend the meeting, however, criticize the prime minister's proposed elections, saying the idea is inadequate because it does not constitute part of a political process designed to bring about the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, ignores Palestinians outside the territories, and strives to create an alternative leadership to the PLO.

What is it that they do support? They support U.S. involvement, along with that of the Soviet Union and Europe, and an international conference with the participation of the PLO. Consequently, the authors of the letter ask for another meeting on Tuesday in East Jerusalem, not in the consul's residence in West Jerusalem. The Palestinians say the Americans have complied with their request. [end recording]

The members of the U.S. delegation conferred with the prime minister this afternoon and later departed for Egypt and Jordan to continue their talks.

More Violence Feared After Attacks on Arabs

TA1405085589 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 May 89 pp 1, 8

[Report by Mikhal Sela' and Mikha'el Rotem]

[Excerpts] Ashqelon—At least two Palestinians were wounded and 10 vehicles smashed over the weekend as angry Israelis attacked Arabs. Shouting "Death to the Arabs," Jewish mobs near here and Ashdod attacked Arab-owned cars with stones and iron bars.

Police are bracing for more attacks.

Some 40 people yesterday morning attacked cars with Gaza and West Bank licence plates on the Ashdod-Ashqelon highway, near Moshav Sede 'Uziyyahu, five kilometres southeast of Ashdod. They threatended to turn on the vehicles' occupants, but Border Policemen and police arrived on the scene and escorted the smashed Arab cars out of the area.

Traffic from the Gaza Strip to Israel, which resumed yesterday morning after the lifting of a four-day curfew, almost stopped later in the day as drivers returning home with smashed windows reported that Israelis were throwing stones on the roads to Tel Aviv and Beersheba. [passage omitted]

Police reported that eight cars had been damaged by stones thrown by Israelis. It is believed that other cars were damaged but that drivers, fearing further trouble, avoided reporting the damage. [passage omitted]

Additional police are to patrol roads in the area today. Many Arabs employed in Ashdod and Ashqelon are expected to stay home from work to avoid Jewish residents, who have been harassing Arabs since soldier Avi Sasportas of Ashdod was found dead on May 7. It is suspected that Sasportas had been kidnapped and murdered by Arabs.

'Terror Ring' Uncovered Inside Green Line

TA1305184589 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] The Valleys Subdistrict Police have uncovered a terror ring in the village of Jatt in the Triangle. The members of this ring perpetrated attacks against a nationalist background. Our correspondent 'Amos Karmeli reports that eight suspects have been detained so far, and more detentions are expected to take place. The members of the ring are suspected of having thrown a Molotov cocktail at the Jatt basketball court less than a month ago during a game between Hapo'el Jatt and Hapo'el Bet Eli'ezer. They are also suspected of stoning buses and vehicles, hoisting PLO flags, and painting inflammatory slogans against the state and in favor of the intifadah [uprising]. The ring started operating in March. Our correspondent notes that the suspects are cooperating in their interrogation and have confessed to the charges.

Mitzna' Comments on 'Terrorist' Squads

TA1505065089 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Security forces have uncovered several terrorist squads in the Nabulus, Ramallah, and Hebron Districts. The members of these squads, which extended throughout Judaea and Samaria, harmed mainly collaborators with Israel, but also Israel Defense Forces [IDF] personnel. This morning the IDF demolished the houses of several of the terrorists, as reported by our correspondent Arye Gus:

[Begin recording] [Gus] In the town of Nabulus, members of these squads murdered two Arab residents suspected of collaborating with the authorities. This took place in January of this year. The terrorists were organized in two Fatah-affiliated squads and in a third squad

that belonged to the strike forces. The members of this squad also engaged in planting homemade bombs, and 3 months ago they fired at an IDF post.

As for Hebron, two squads were uncovered. The members of these squads fired at an IDF unit in February 1988, killing a 17-year-old female resident of a refugee camp. An IDF soldier was slightly wounded in that incident. In addition, they planted bombs in soldiers' pickup stations, as well as on the railroad in Beersheba.

In the village of al-Mughayyir in the Ramallah District, security forces uncovered a squad belonging to Fatah. Its members murdered a local villager at the beginning of this month, suspecting him of collaborating with Israel. This morning, as said, the security forces tore down some of their houses. I discussed this with 'Amram Mitzna', commander of the Central Command:

[Mitzna'] Several murderous squads have been uncovered lately, as you have reported. To the best of our knowledge, several of these squads had received instructions from the outside to murder people they suspected of collaborating with Israel. We certainly want to say unequivocally that the blood of those who help the State of Israel must not be spilled. We will not allow the occurrence of this flagrant phenomenon. We will definitely hound to the bitter end those who harm these collaborators.

[Gus] Some of those who help Israel, as we have heard recently, claim that the IDF or the security forces are not doing enough to protect them.

[Mitzna'] Well, today, with the security forces' very rapid and serious operation that uncovered and fully punished the terrorist squads in Nabulus, al-Mughayyir, and elsewhere, we are supplying yet more proof. [sentence as heard]

[Gus] Another point we should pay attention to is the trend of using firearms. One of these squads fired at IDF soldiers, and a weapons workshop was also discovered in the al-Duhayshah refugee camp.

[Mitzna'] There is nothing new here, nor do I see this as a phenomenon. During the last 1 and ½ years, we have uncovered cases involving the use of homemade weapons, as well as the occasional use of real ones. In al-Duhayshah, as you noted, we uncovered the workshop and discovered the handgun or handguns used to shoot at those who collaborate with the State of Israel and at IDF soldiers.

[Gus] A general strike is being staged in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza today, responding to the call of the Unified National Command of the Uprising and of Hamas, the Islamic Resistance Movement. Today, 15 May, is considered by the Arabs as the day of defeat, or in literal translation, the day of holocaust. On this day, 15 May 1948, the Palestinians mark the establishment of the State of Israel, the beginning of their defeat.

On the other hand, the military authorities in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza imposed a curfew on the town of Nabulus. The curfew on 'Anabta and the Nur al-Shams refugee camp is continuing. In the Gaza Strip, the curfew on several refugee camps and several Gaza neighborhoods is still in effect. [end recording]

Further on Incidents, Casualties in Territories

Israeli Driver Stoned in Hebron

TA1205152389 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] This afternoon, an Israeli vehicle was stoned in Hebron. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the driver was hurt and required medical treatment. Two Arabs were wounded in the vicinity of Ramallah in clashes with soldiers.

1 Dead in Gaza

TA1205195589 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Mahmud Akra, 24, was killed this afternoon in the Al-Shaykh Radwan neighborhood in Gaza. Local inhabitants claim he was killed during a stone-throwing incident. His body was transferred to the Al-Shifa' Hospital but was later abducted from there. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports, however, that from a preliminary investigation it transpires that the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] soldiers did not operate in the area, and there is no connection between them and the incident.

The IDF spokesman reported one slight injury during disturbances in Gaza, but local inhabitants claim that more people were wounded.

Tomorrow morning, the general curfew will be lifted on the Gaza Strip, but it will remain in effect in the Al-Shaykh Radwan neighborhood, as well as in the Jabalyah, Al-Shati', and Al-Nusayrat refugee camps. After the general curfew is lifted, the night curfew imposed on the Gaza Strip from the beginning of the uprising—from 2000 to 0400—will remain in force.

'Known' Collaborator Stabbed

TA1305144989 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Hasan 'Awdah, 60, from Kafr Sur near Qalqilyah, was seriously wounded after being stabbed by unidentified masked people. The victim was hospitalized in an Israeli hospital. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports the man is known for his activity on behalf of authorities. His son, a former policeman who was forced to leave the village and reside in Jaljuliya, murdered two of the village's inhabitants several months ago.

Suspected Collaborator Killed

TA1405092189 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] The body of 22-year-old Ahmad Ibrahim Faqawi was discovered today in the Khan Yunus garbage dump. He died of knife wounds. Local residents have said that the man was probably assassinated because he had been suspected of aiding Israel and of drug trafficking.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that several wounded were brought to Gaza hospitals today. In addition, reports of a few stoning incidents in Rafah have been received.

Killing 'Criminally Motivated'

TA1405122289 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1130 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] The body of 19-year-old [age as received] Ahmad Ibrahim Faqawi was found this morning in an alley in Khan Yunus and was taken to the Al-Nasir Hospital. Following an investigation, it appears that the murder was criminally motivated. The army's investigation showed that there is no connection between his death and IDF [Israel Defense Forces] activities in the area.

Elsewhere in the West Bank, a firebomb was thrown near an army outpost in Hebron, which overlooks Bet Romano. There were no casualties, and no damage was caused. IDF soldiers have begun searching the vicinity. This was reported by our correspondent 'Ido Shargil.

Update on Curfews

TA1305072589 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] A curfew was clamped on Tulkarm and the adjoining Dhannabah neighborhood last night following reports about planned disturbances. The curfews on the Tulkarm and Nur al-Shams refugee camps and the township of 'Anabta remain in force.

The curfew imposed on the Gaza Strip on 8 May was lifted this morning. Curfews remain in force on Gaza's al-Shaykh Radwan neighborhood, the Jabalyah, al-Shati', and al-Nusayrat refugee camps, as well as Rafah's Shabura neighborhood.

4 Arabs Hurt in West Bank

TA1305141189 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Four Arab inhabitants were wounded in clashes with soldiers in Judaea and Samaria today. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the curfew was lifted on the Nur al-Shams refugee camp near Tulkarm for 2 hours to enable the inhabitants to purchase food. A short time later, however, disturbances started and three inhabitants were wounded. The curfew was reinstated on the camp. Another man was wounded in Ramallah.

Night Curfews Reinstated in Gaza

TA1405053189 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] This morning the Israel Defense Forces lifted the curfew on the town of Tulkarm and the adjacent refugee camp. Curfews remain in effect in 'Anabta and in the Nur al-Shams refugee camp.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that several refugee camps in the Gaza Strip remain under curfew, as do several Gaza city neighborhoods. The curfew on the Jabalyah refugee camp was lifted.

Night curfews have been reinstated in the Gaza Strip and will be in effect from 2000 to 0400.

No Damage Reported in Bombing

TA1405071989 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] An explosive charge went off this morning on Marcus Street in Petah Tiqva's industrial zone. No one was hurt and no damage was caused. Our correspondent Yafa Glick reports that the bomb, hidden inside a pipe, was placed outside a public telephone booth.

Chief Superintendent Gabi Gal, Petah Tiqva fire brigade commander, said that some 80 Arabs who were in the area were detained for interrogation.

Arab, 2 Policemen Injured

TA1405162489 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] An Arab inhabitant of the territories this afternoon opened fire at a police jeep driving through 'Emeq Bet She'an, near Kibbutz Hefzi Bah. The Arab was laying in ambush by the side of the road. Two policemen who were in the car were slightly wounded in their hands. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that one of the policemen managed to draw his pistol. He fired three bullets at the Arab youth, critically wounding him. The two wounded policemen are reported to have sustained slight injuries and have been taken to Ha'emeq Hospital in 'Afula in an intensive care ambulance. Many police troops are currently searching the area.

Soldier Hurt in Attack

TA1405184789 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Our correspondent reports that an Israeli army soldier was slightly wounded this evening as he struggled with unidentified men who tried to grab his rifle. The incident took place near Mehola in 'Emeq Bet She'an. The assailants failed and fled the scene.

'Relative Quiet' in Gaza

TA1405175289 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Relative quiet prevailed today in the Gaza Strip. Businesses and schools operated normally. Nevertheless, three youths were reportedly wounded in clashes with soldiers.

Firebombs in West Bank

TA1505065989 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Hundreds of residents of Ari'el demonstrated last night along the trans-Samaria highway, near the village of Biddiya, after two firebombs were thrown at the car of a resident of the settlement. The firebombs did not hit the car, but the driver went into shock.

Army and Border Police attempted to prevent the residents from leaving the settlement, but after the head of the local council promised that the protesters would not try to enter the Arab village, the army agreed to permit the convoy of Ari'el residents to drive along the highway in protest. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0600 GMT on 15 May adds that "the police last night detained two Ari'el residents during a demonstration by residents staged in protest against the hurling of Molotov cocktails at one of their vehicles. One of the detainees is suspected of setting fire to trees in the Arab village of Biddiya, while the other is suspected of attacking a Tulkarm policeman during the demonstration. A decision will be made this morning on the possible extension of their detention."]

King's Interview With LE FIGARO Cited

JN1205175689 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has said that he sensed a serious and clear resolve to achieve peace in the Middle East region on the part of the U.S. Administration of President George Bush.

In an interview to be published in Paris tomorrow, Saturday, in the French weekly LE FIGARO, his majesty the king added: All indications currently show that the two superpowers—the United States and the USSR—are ready to cooperate and exert joint diplomatic efforts to find a political settlement for current international issues.

His majesty the king added that the meeting held between French President Francois Mitterrand and Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat will positively and effectively contribute to ongoing peace efforts in the Middle East, affirming that such a peace will not be realized if the Palestinian aspect is ignored. His majesty the king said: After all, the Palestine question remains the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

He stressed the need to begin a political dialogue among the Lebanese parties with the aim of reaching a permanent settlement to the Lebanese crisis and guaranteeing the unity, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Lebanon. He pointed out that infighting in Lebanon is a saddening thing and added that the Arabs are responsible for ending it.

Marwan al-Qasim Receives PLO's Mahmud 'Abbas

JN1405113089 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 14 May 89 p 1

[Text] Amman-PETRA—Marwan al-Qasim, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received at his office yesterday afternoon PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas in one of a series of meetings between Jordan and the State of Palestine.

Al-Qasim reaffirmed Jordan's support for the Palestinian leadership's efforts on various levels to reach a just and comprehensive peaceful settlement of the Palestine question through an international peace conference.

He also expressed satisfaction over the Paris meeting the day before yesterday [as published] between President Yasir 'Arafat and French President Francois Mitterrand.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Mu'tasim al-Bilbaysi and PLO Executive Committee Member 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya.

Prince Hasan Receives Saudi Air Force Commander

JN1305195489 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 May 89

[Excerpt] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received at the Royal Court this evening His Highness Major General Khalid ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, commander of the Royal Saudi Air Defense Forces. They looked into prospects for increased cooperation between the sisterly countries. [passage omitted]

Officials View Egypt's Return to Arab League

JN1405074489 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 14 May 89 p 1

[By Raniya 'Atallah]

[Text] Amman—Despite reports suggesting Arab disagreement over a formula for Egypt's readmission to the Arab League at the proposed May 23 extraordinary summit in Casablanca, Jordanian and Arab diplomats in Amman expect Cairo to be reinstated formally into the Arab fold without any impediments at the gathering.

"It will be a smooth entry (by Egypt) into the Arab League... a normalisation of things in the Arab World," a senior Jordanian Foreign Ministry official said Saturday. "There are no extremist positions opposing (the move) and we do not see any obstacles in the way," said the official, who spoke to the JORDAN TIMES on condition of anonymity.

Official sources in Morocco have been quoted as saying that King Hassan II, the summit host, will extend a formal invitation to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to attend the summit. The issue of Egypt's reinstatement is expected to come up as a top priority at the working session of the gathering, according to reports from the Moroccan capital, Rabat.

His Majesty King Husayn has said that neither Jordan nor any other member of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC)—which groups Jordan with Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen—will attend any Arab summit without Egypt.

The Foreign Ministry official noted that Jordan was among the first Arab states to have called for Egypt's re-entry into the Arab fold, and was behind the decision by the November 1987 Arab summit decision in Amman that Arab states were free to resume relations with Cairo.

Syria, one of the erstwhile opponents of Egypt's readmission to the League, has said that it would not veto the Casablanca move. The Syrian position, reaffirmed by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' late last month, appeared to have cleared way for an invitation to be extended to Egypt, but recent reports in the Egyptian press say Arab countries are still in disagreement over a formula acceptable to all to invite the Arab world's most populous country to the summit meeting.

An Arab diplomat in Amman expressed high optimism over Egypt's attendance at the summit. "If the summit is convened, Egypt will surely be there," he said. "We do not expect any difficulties."

Syria's ambassador to Jordan declined comment on the subject.

The position of Libya, whose relations with Egypt are in the doldrums, is not clear. Reports have indicated that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is seeking to convince Libyan leader Mu'ammer al-Qadhdhafi to attend the Casablanca summit, which is expected to discuss developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict, the latest PLO peace offensive and the Lebanese conflict since the Arab heads of state last met in Algiers in 1988.

A senior PLO official based in Amman said the PLO was "among the first Arab states" to have taken effective steps to end Egypt's estrangement the Arab world, starting with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's trip to Cairo in 1983.

"This summit will put a lot of issues in their right perspective and will formulate a clear and serious Arab programme," the PLO official told the JORDAN TIMES. In that context, he said, Egypt's presence at the gathering would give the summit resolutions serious dimensions.

"We hope that following the summit, Arab efforts would be more coordinated and (therefore more) effective on the international level... especially at a time when Israel is deceiving the world into believing that it wants peace," he said.

Both the intifadah [uprising] in the occupied territories and the PLO peace offensive on the international level require a unified Arab stand that would be heard throughout the world, he said. Such a stand, he added, would minimise the difficulties the PLO faces in its bid to acquire status of a state in various U.N. agencies.

A Palestine National Council (PNC) member in Amman expressed hope that the Casablanca summit would give more political and financial support for the PLO.

Shamir Plan Said Designed To End 'Uprising'

JN1505100489 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 15 May 89 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "Shamir's Plan: A Feeble and Misleading One"]

[Text] The plan submitted by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to his government, with both its wings, was zealously supported by the Likud and Labor ministers on the pretext that it is a peace plan capable of dealing with the problems of the peace process, which is blocked by Israel, and on the pretext that the plan will return the ball to the Palestinian, Arab, and international court. The purposes and objectives of this plan are now exposed. It does not aim to respond to questions of a genuine peace, nor to achieve a comprehensive and final settlement. It also ignores the Palestinian people's right to be free, independent, and to have a state of their own.

Yitzhaq Shamir's plan, which was approved by an Israeli Government majority, aims to circumvent the intifadah [uprising] by reverting to elections. Meanwhile, Israel has not accurately specified the nature of these elections nor the climate under which they will be held. Israel neither defined the area in which the elections will be held, nor clarified whether or not they will include Jerusalem.

Shamir's elections plan is not designed to enable the Palestinian people to declare their position or achieve their rights. It aims to establish self-rule for 3 years, as a means to circumvent the valiant intifadah by clouding the issue and launching vague political and tactical reassurances to reach the second and final stage sought by Israel. This stage is to seek alternative Palestinian leaders to the PLO, and is considered the final stage of the Israeli plan, which has nothing to do with national Palestinian independence and does not deal with ending the occupation. Moreover, it views the Palestinians in their homeland as an unrecognized community.

By looking for Palestinian representatives, the Shamir plan aims to drive a wedge between the Palestinians in the occupied territories and the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It also aims to replace the land-for-peace formula, which can put an end to the Arab-Israeli dispute on the basis of a comprehensive and complete settlement, to the formula of peace for a narrow self-rule, which Israel seeks to impose as an alternative to national Palestinian independence—which is a Palestinian, Arab, and international demand.

Shamir's plan carries the seeds of its own failure through its vagueness and the fall of the two major parties in it [as published], especially the Labor Party, which was dragged in behind Shamir's rigid interpretations. This plan is a feeble and misleading one, designed to gain time and halt or abort the valiant intifadah after Israel had failed to halt it through terrorist and repressive measures and and its iron-fist policy. The two major parties in the coalition government have poured all their resources and political and miltary, and even ideological, expertise into their plan to liquidate the intifadah.

In Shamir's plan Israel is not proposing a peace initiative, but proposing an initiative to liquidate the intifadah and circumvent the Palestinian people's rights and to perpetuate conflict and tension in the region.

Paper Calls For 'Fair,' 'Balanced' U.S. Aid

JN1405074889 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 14 May 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Unfair"]

[Text] It is of course within Washington's sovereign right and its people's prerogative to decide how much aid Israel should keep on receiving from the U.S. Government. That is why the Arab world has gotten accustomed

to hearing about massive outflow of U.S. tax-payers money to Israel on an annual basis in a rather stoic way. But what worries the Arabs and gives them a right to be concerned is that such billions of U.S. dollars that enter the Israeli coffers have a direct bearing on their security, stability and legitimate rights. Surely it must have crossed the minds of the U.S. Government leaders that to replenish Israel's military and economic budgets with three billion dollars every year would in the final analysis mean that Israel's aggressive policies against the Arabs would likewise be replenished. All this is happening at a time when the Arabs are seeking reasonable and just accommodation with Israel and have offered more than their share of compromises for the sake of striking an equitable and permanent settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict.

Accordingly, what bothers the Arab side most is to hear comments, as the one made by the U.S. ambassador in Tel Aviv, that the U.S. Government would most likely grant Israel the sought after three billion dollars without any political conditions. One would have thought that aid to U.S. allies and friends is, as has always been an instrument of foreign policy. Had the U.S. offered its exaggerated aid package to Israel in conjunction with requests that legitimacy be restored to the Middle East, one would have found it easier to swallow the overt favouritism that is always showered on Israel by Washington. And if the U.S. economic strength is such that it can aid one small country in the Middle East in the tune of three billion dollars a year without questions asked, one would have hoped that other countries in the Middle East would also receive a reasonable part of the pie. The peaceful settlement of the conflicts in the Middle East would require most of all fair and balanced aid to all the forces that are trying to promote the cause of peace in the region. By making the rich in the Middle East richer and the poor poorer, the cause of peace and stability in the whole region would obviously be negatively affected. If the noble objective of fair disribution of aid cannot materialise for one reason or another the least that one would hope for is to use the three billion dollars aid package to Israel to extricate from the Shamir government more audible commitments to implement the relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions on the top of which is of course resolution 242.

Women Reportedly Demonstrate Over Detainees

JN1405112489 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] More than 50 women staged a demonstration outside the office of Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd ibn Shakir in Amman today demanding the release of 73 persons who are still detained following the public disturbances recently witnessed in Jordan. The demonstrators, who are relatives of the detainees, presented a petition asking the prime minister to carry out King Husayn's decision on the release of all those detained during the disturbances.

'Memorandum' Issued on Riots

JN1405150789 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1130 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] An official memorandum distributed to foreign missions accredited to Jordan says that the recent demonstrations in some Jordanian towns protesting the high cost of living resulted in the death of 11 persons and the injury of 112 others. The memorandum also says that 87 cars were destroyed and 104 were damaged. The memorandum also notes that the demonstrators burned 80 public buildings, including schools, banks, stores, and clinics.

It is noteworthy that these demonstrations, which accused the government of corruption and mismanagement, led to the resignation of the former prime minister, Zayd al-Rifa'i.

Prime Minister Pledges Support for Judiciary

JN1405073689 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 14 May 89 p 1

[Text] Amman (Petra)—Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir met in his office Saturday with the head and members of the Court of Cassation and the Higher Court of Justice, who presented demands for government support for the judiciary.

The various needs and the situation in the judiciary system, including the shortage of judges and staff, were discussed and the prime minister expressed the government's full support for the independence of the judicial authority and the importance of ensuring the dominance of law.

He said the government would maintain cooperation with the judicial authority with a view to ensuring the best services to the public.

The court members also extended their congratulations to Al-Sharif Zayd on his new post.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Salim Masa'idah and Minister of Justice Ratib al-Wazani.

Columnist Calls For National Charter

JN1505062489 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 15 May 89 p 4

["Weekly Political Pulse" column by Walid Sa'idi: "Let's Work Out a National Charter"]

[Text] The seeds of the still raging conflict in Lebanon were sown several decades ago and date back to the inception of Lebanon as a nation-state in the forties. By all historical and political accounts, there was a continuous neglect in Lebanon of the national duty to promote a modern conceptual framework of citizenship where one's religion or national origin would not encroach on

one's citizenship rights and duties. By letting the traditional and parochial currents existing then to continue to control the governing system in the country for decades on end, it was inevitable that such currents would sooner or later clash head on as indeed they did ever since the beginning of the civil war there in 1976.

There is a big lesson to be learned from Lebanon for many countries, developed as well as developing. The sooner that lesson is learned and appreciated the faster would states with potential conflicts similar to that of Lebanon would [as published] be able to commence long range remedial measures with a view to nip the potential conflict in the bud. Accordingly any country caught fiddling with the development of the modern concept of citizenship would be better advised to heed the lesson of Lebanon and disinvest in any latent or overt current subdividing its people into factions that could end up competing instead of cooperating with one another.

In this context we in Jordan must seize upon the rare historical opportunity created for us by His Majesty King Husayn's call on Jordanians Wednesday to articulate a national charter that aims for the elaboration of a national code of conduct. His Majesty also proposed that any such charter should find its inspiration in the principles of the Great Arab Revolt. At a time when the people of some Arab countries appear to be heading for the abyss of factionalism, it is most relevant to accentuate the message of the Great Arab Revolt which carried the banner of Arab nationalism as an overriding aspiration that supercedes all other considerations. This means that anything anathema to the Arab Revolt must be stricken out from the projected Jordanian code of conduct and the anticipated charter. It also follows that anything that could be reasonably construed as compatible with the Great Arab Revolt must not only be tolerated but also promoted and nurtured.

Having thus designated the borderlines for Jordanian national code of conduct, what is left is to gauge and assess accurately and faithfully the legitimate aspirations and yearnings of Jordanians. There are obviously two ways to go about this mission: Either we wait for the next national elections and use their result as [an] instrument or catalyst to elaborate the desired charter or to conduct a scientific poll of Jordanian views and thoughts on the proposed charter under the supervision of a national committee that enjoys the trust and faith of all concerned. Coming to think of it, it is unfortunate that thus far poll taking has not become a feature of Jordanian national conduct especially in the absence of parliamentary life. What better way is there to measure the mood of the country on issues whether domestic or otherwise? Had we adopted such a mechanism, the concerned authorities would have known before hand that the seeds of the riots that shook some parts of the country were sown some time ago.

And once the charter is adopted by national consensus, one would hope that it could serve as the guiding light and constitution for any futuristic political parties that the country may need to bolster the parliamentary experience in Jordan. One of the principal obstacles facing the formation of political parties in Jordan has been the constant and nagging fear that some of such parties may have more allegiance to outside interests than to national Jordanian public weal and welfare. The articulation and adoption of the projected national charter could put an end to such anxieties as all political pursuits would henceforth be subject to the constraints imposed by the provisions of the aspired Jordanian charter.

The apocalypse that had hit Lebanon due to the proliferation of factionalism and the lack of a coherent and truly national charter must never be allowed to take root in any other part of the Arab World. One Lebanon is too many. Now is therefore the time for all the Arab peoples to engage in the formulation of their respective national charter on the basis of the Great Arab Revolt which was the truly pan-Arab movement. And now is the time to open the file of that glorious revolt once again with a view to reawaken the Arab-Nation to its true message and inspiration.

Retired British National Reportedly Kidnapped

NC1305085689 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Sources in West Beirut reported today that British national Captain Jack Mann disappeared in the Al-Sadat area in West Beirut yesterday. Jack Mann is an 85-year-old retired civilian pilot who used to work for Middle East Airlines, and who has resided in Lebanon for 50 years.

Group Claims Abduction

NC1305095089 Paris AFP in English 0947 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Beirut, May 13 (AFP)—An 85-year-old Briton disappeared from his West Beirut home on Friday [12 May], security sources said here Saturday after a hitherto unknown group claimed responsibility for the abduction of an unidentified Briton.

Jack Mann, a retired pilot residing in Lebanon for more than 50 years, lived in Syrian-controlled mostly Moslem West Beirut.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Beirut confirmed that Mr. Mann was "missing."

The "Cells of the Armed Struggle" meanwhile issued a communique to claim responsibility of [as received] a British national in West Beirut, but it did not name him.

Group's Demands Issued

NC1305104589 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 13 May 89

[Excerpt] Beirut, May 13 (AFP)—An 85-year-old Briton disappeared from his West Beirut home on Friday, security sources said here Saturday after a hitherto unknown group claimed responsibility for the abduction of an unidentified Briton.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Beirut confirmed that Jack Mann, a retired pilot residing in Lebanon for more than 50 years, was "missing" from his West Beirut home, in a mostly Moslem Syrian-controlled area of the Lebanese capital.

The "Cells of the Armed Struggle" issued late Friday a communique in Arabic to claim responsibility for the kidnapping of a British national in West Beirut, but it did not name him.

"We ask the British Government to free our comrades jailed without proof and accused of assassinating Comrade Naji al-'Ali, who was killed by the (Israeli secret service) Mosad in coordination with British intelligence in a bid to divide Palestinian ranks," said the communique.

Mr al-'Ali, a noted Palestinian cartoonist, died in a London hospital in August 1987, one month after being shot in the head by an assailant.

The British authorities are holding at least one person in connection with the killing of Mr. al-'Ali.

"We are willing to release immediately the detainee if the British Government announces the opening of a just trial for our comrades, whose fate is still unknown."

The group also demanded a list of the charges justifying the detention of their comrades, stressing that they did not want this detention to be at the center of "bargaining and political complications." [passage omitted]

RFL Notes Kidnapping

NC1305141389 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] An Islamic organization calling itself the Armed Struggle Cells [Khalaya al-Kifah al-Musallah] claimed responsibility in a statement it released today for kidnapping a British citizen in West Beirut.

Security Sources had reported earlier that an 85-year-old Briton named Jack Mann, a resident of West Beirut, disappeared yesterday evening. He is a retired pilot who has been living in Lebanon for 50 years and speaks Arabic fluently. The British Embassy affirmed to AFP that Mann has disappeared.

Kidnapping Doubted

NC1305141789 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] It was announced this morning that 78-year-old [age as heard] British citizen Jack Mann, who resides in the Al-Rawshah area in West Beirut has disappeared. Security sources have expressed doubts that Mann has been kidnapped, saying that investigations are being conducted in the places he normally frequents.

In a statement to REUTER, Mrs Mann said that she has not seen her husband since yesterday, when he went to a bank in the Al-Hamra' area. She added that some friends are searching for him.

Hostage's Car Found

NC1405141989 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] The security services found the car of Jack Mann in Ra's Bayrut today. Jack Mann is the British citizen who was kidnapped 3 days ago and whose abduction was claimed by the Armed Struggle Cells.

UK Foreign Office Cited

LD1305131489 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1219 GMT 13 May 89

[By Linda Pullen, PRESS ASSOCIATION]

[Excerpts] A pro-Palestinian group today claimed it had kidnapped a 74-year-old British man missing in the Lebanese capital of Beirut. The Foreign Office confirmed that former RAF [Royal Air Force] squadron leader Jack Mann was missing, and said the British Embassy was urgently checking hospitals, police and local authorities.

In Beirut it was reported that a previously unknown group calling itself the Armed Struggle Cells claimed it had kidnapped Mr Mann. In a statement delivered to a Western news agency it demanded the release of Palestinians held in British jails for killing a Palestinian cartoonist in London in 1987. [passage omitted]

The Foreign Office said today: "We are aware that a claim has been made to a French agency. It is the only indication that he has been kidnapped." [passage omitted]

Scotland Yard said no one was being held in relation to the cartoonist's death. The aftermath to the murder provoked a diplomatic row over the activities of the Israeli secret service Mosad in Britain. In June last year Esmayl Sowan, an Israeli double agent posing as a member of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, was jailed for 11 years after being found guilty of possessing arms and explosives. He admitted to working with and spying on a Palestinian, 'Abdul Rahim Mustapha, widely reported to be wanted by Scotland Yard for questioning about the cartoonist's killing, and who was thought last summer to be in hiding in Tunisia. Scotland Yard said today: "Apart from Sowan, who was convicted, nobody is being held in relation to the death."

West German Hostage Quint Released 14 May

NC1405133789 Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, May 14 (AFP)—A West German male nurse, Markus Quint, was released here Sunday [14 May] after 10 days in captivity.

Mr. Quint, of the West German humanitarian organisation ASME-Humanitas, had been seized May 4 in connection with the trial in West Germany of Lebanese Moslem Muhammad Hammadi for hijacking and murder.

The abductors of the 21-year-old nurse had said his release hinged on a show of clemency for Mr. Hammadi.

No Ransom Reportedly Paid

LD1405150389 Hamburg DPA in German 1427 GMT 14 May 89

[Excerpt] Beirut (DPA)—Markus Quint, the German who was kidnapped in southern Lebanon 10 days ago, was released today. Police said that the 24-year-old arrived at the offices of the private German aid organization ASME-Humanitas in al-Zahrani, 45 km south of Beirut, this afternoon. Quint was accompanied by the chief of the Shi'ite Amal militia, Nabih Birri.

According to witnesses Quint appeared calm and was apparently uninjured. "I was treated well by the kidnappers," he said. Militia chief Birri announced that no concessions had been made for Quint's release and that no ransom had been paid. He said he had not met the kidnappers "but I have made use of a number of contacts which led to the release of the hostage." Birri appealed to the Federal government to permit the aid group to continue its activities in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Birri Cited on Release

NC1405160789 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1540 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] The FRG national who was kidnapped 10 days ago in the Sidon area was released today. At 1615 today, the motorcade of Minister Nabih Birri arrived at Villa Nahhuli, the headquarters of the German association for humanitarian assistance in the al-Zahrani area. Minister Birri was accompanied by the kidnapped German.

Minister Birri held a news conference at the association headquarters during which he said: The German association has used the al-Zahrani area as its headquarters, and used the south and the Palestinian camps as the field for is humanitarian work. We thank this association, which was abandoned by the officials, for its services in the area. As minister for the south, it was natural that I should work assiduously to help release the German, one of the association members. We were successful. The release took place without any conditions being made and without paying any money. The only condition was that we must help those who help the south, and we in the Amal Movement help whoever helps the south.

Minister Birri concluded by urging the German humanitarian association to continue its work in providing humanitarian services to the residents of the south and the Palestinian camps.

The kidnapped German denied that he carried any demands from his kidnappers and emphasized that he had not been subjected to any physical harm.

Arab Delegation Meets 'Awn; Ibrahimi Comments

NC1305105089 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 13 May 89

[Excerpt] The Arab delegation's meeting with Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn, ended at 1230. Following the 40-minute meeting, Lakhdar Ibrahimi said:

[Begin Ibrahimi recording] We will leave for Damascus and from there we will go to Kuwait to present an interim report to the chairman of the six-man committee. We will return to Beirut, God willing, in 2 or 3 days later.

We thanked his excellency the general for cooperating with us and expressed to him our satisfaction with the continuation of the tranquil situation that has been prevailing for the past 2 days. We have confidence in what all the brothers, and especially the leaders of the parties in the two areas, told us during our meetings yesterday. They told us that all of them will act to ensure that this situation continues so as to enable us to continue the dialogue with them until the Arab League Council's decision is implemented completely. This decision constitutes a first phase on the patch leading to the opening of the political file and to solving the Lebanese crisis. [end recording]

The Arab delegation, which was comprised of Lakhdar Ibrahimi and Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasim, then left B'abda Palace. [passage omitted]

Al-Khatib, 'Awn Army Commands Form Liaison

NC1405074989 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] In response to a proposal by Lakhdar Ibrahimi, Arab League assistant secretary general, to safeguard the cease-fire and assist Major General 'Ali al-Mu'min and his assistant, Brigadier General Mustafa Darghut, during the Arab delegation's absence from Beirut, it has been agreed to form a temporary tripartite liaison committee to help al-Mu'min and Darghut supervise the cease-fire.

The committee consists of Lieutenant Colonel Michel Rahbani from the Lebanese Army [Command of General Michel 'Awn] and Colonel Samir al-Qadi and Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Shadid from the Army Command of Brigadier General Sami al-Khatib.

Desertions, 'Coup Attempt' Against 'Awn Reported

NC1405181689 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 14 May 89

[Excerpt] Reports from the eastern areas speak of widescale desertions within the 'Awn brigades, particularly since the military is becoming more convinced day after day that the current battle will face a dead end militarily. They also believe that there is no room for comparison between the force of the eastern areas and that which 'Awn has pitted himself against.

According to reports from East Beirut, 'Awn's suicidal attitude prompted a group of officers who are not convinced of his policy to voice their discontent and even to take action. Some reports said the violent flare-up in the past few days had aimed to cover up a coup attempt against 'Awn.

The same reports referred to 'Awn's camouflaged visit to the battlefront. The visit followed the growing grumbling among the officers and military over 'Awn making blustery statements from his permanent shelter at the B'abda Palace's bunkers while they are dying on the battlefront or in artillery emplacements.

The same reports spoke of several executions and liquidations that had been carried out recently against those critical of the insane policy of 'Awn, who has aroused suspicion, particularly after his increasingly serious nervous fits which he is trying to keep secret.

'Awn Army Delegation Reportedly Visits Israel

NC1505061489 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] According to knowledgeable sources in the French capital, a delegation representing the [Michel 'Awn's] al-Yarzah Army arrived in Paris a few days ago and left it for occupied Palestine on a mission entrusted to it by General Michel 'Awn to coordinate with Israel. It has been learned that the delegation includes Colonel 'Amir Shihab, chief of the intelligence branch, and Lt Colonel Naji 'Assaf, chief of the radar interception branch.

The ongoing coordination between 'Awn's army and the Zionist entity uncovers the ultimate objective of the war in Lebanon, and those benefiting from it.

'Awn Gives Lebanese Passports to French Group

NC1505114889 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] A French delegation arrived in Beirut today to convey a message of solidarity and express France's support for Lebanon's independence.

The delegation includes Prince Henri de Bourbon and (Philippe Malleau), who is a former French minister and a current member of the European Parliament.

Prince Henri de Bourbon said that this personal initiative is meant to affirm that in the eyes of every French individual with a sense of responsibility, this country remains deeply attached to French beliefs and traditions.

General Michel 'Awn received the French delegation at B'abda Palace 30 minutes ago and granted its members Lebanese passports.

Passports Considered 'Illegal'

NC1505120389 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 May 89

[Excerpt] A government source has made the following statement: The Lebanese passports that General Michel 'Awn has granted to a number of French people are illegal and are considered null and void because granting Lebanese citizenship to any foreigner requires certain legal procedures dissociated from political and media considerations. In addition, Gen 'Awn has no power to grant Lebanese citizenship to anyone. [passage omitted]

More on Iraqi Arms Shipment to East Beirut

NC1205111789 (Clandestine) Voice of the People in Arabic to Lebanon 1030 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] American official sources were cited today as saying that 'Awn received new and large quantities of ammunition and spare parts from Iraq in the past few days. The commercial ships carrying the ammunition sail in international waters and small boats transport the ammunition to the ports of Juniyah, 'Amshit, and Jubayl.

According to reports received this morning, the ships fly Egypian flags as they carry Iraqi ammunition from Egypt. The ammunition is transported to Egypt by Iraqi military planes. These same sources said that three ships carrying weapons unloaded their cargo recently.

Iranian Army Battalion Reportedly Arrives

NC1505065389 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] According to exclusive reports received by Radio Free Lebanon, a regular Iranian Army battalion arrived recently in Lebanon. It deployed in the village of Sharun in the mountain in order to support the Syrian occupation forces and their allies against the Lebanese Army and the legitimate government. The Iranian Army battalion was dispatched to Lebanon under the terms of an agreement signed recently in Damascus between Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Under the agreement, two more regular Iranian Army battalions will arrive in the next few days in Lebanon and will deploy in several areas of the mountain to support the Syrians and the gunmen under Junblatt.

On the other hand, it is worth mentioning that during the recent Amal-Hizballah clashes in the southern suburbs of Beirut, the Syrians intervened in favor of Hizballah. During the fighting, Amal gunmen were surprised by the facilities which the Syrian intelligence services had given to Hizballah, which was allowed to reopen some centers in the suburbs and erect roadblocks.

It is also worth mentioning that the Syrians have allowed 150 Hizballah members to return to the villages, from which they were evicted in Iqlim al-Tuffah in the south, following the recent fighting with Amal.

Israeli Aircraft Raid Al-Miyah wa Miyah Area

NC1405130789 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Israeli enemy warplanes raided the al-Miyah wa Miyah area at 1330 today, drawing anti-aircraft fire. The attacking planes were forced to return southward toward the occupied Arab territory.

Enemy aircraft broke the sound barrier over Beirut at noon today.

'Awn Gunboat Fires at Port of Al-Jiyah

NC1505050789 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0430 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Guarded calm prevails along the various combat lines in Beirut, the southern suburb, and the mountain today following the 'Awn army's attacks on the mountain lines last night. Sniper fire was reported along the commercial markets' combat lines this morning.

Meanwhile, gunboats belonging to 'Awn's militia opened machinegun fire at the al-Jiyah port last night. The port's guards returned the fire with the appropriate weapons.

Syrians Reportedly To Attack Suq al-Gharb Front

NC1505075589 Nicosia AL-NASR in Arabic 15 May 89 p 1

[Text] The "scorched earth" war in Lebanon continues—although it is interrupted at times to enable the combatants to have a recess—despite all Arab resolutions and appeals to stop the fighting and give political negotiations a chance.

Modern weapons that have never been used in the past were used during the last shelling operations. This has caused many casualties and widescale destruction of industrial and economic installations.

According to Arab sources, Lebanese Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn has informed the Arab League representatives, who are assigned to follow up the implementation of the Arab foreign ministers' decision, that he will find himself compelled to bombard Damascus with rockets if the destructive shelling of Beirut is not halted.

Gen 'Awn asked the Arabs to implement their resolutions and dispatch the observer force to Lebanon soon, because the delay will benefit nobody, will only cause further killings and destruction, and will expand the scope of military operations. By this time it would be difficult to control the situation.

The observers believe that the Syrian forces will carry out a widescale operation against the Suq al-Gharb front before the Arab summit.

Bar on Egypt's Return to Arab League 'Dropped'
NC1305214689 Paris AFP in English 2133 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Damascus, May 13 (AFP)—Syria has dropped its opposition to Egypt's participation in the Arab League, a presidential spokesman indicated here, relaxing a 10-year protest at Cairo's ratification of the Camp David peace treaty with Israel. Jubran Khuriyah, spokesman for President Hafiz al-Asad, said Syria backed Egypt's presence at the extraordinary Arab League summit in Casablanca, Morocco from May 23-24.

Mr Khuriyah said: "Syria, which knows that its own interests and Egypt's are the same, it not blind to the positive aspects of President Husni Mubarak's policies, and believes that Egypt's presence at the extraordinary summit in Morocco is a natural and positive development." He said that President Mubarak was not to be equated with former Egyptian president Anwar al-Sadat, who signed the Camp David accords, a policy "which led to Egypt's ostracism by the Arab world."

Al-Shar' Receives Arab League Officials 14 May
JN1405124089 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Damascus—Today, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Lakhdar Ibrahimi, representative of the Arab League secretary general, along with Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasim, representative of the chairman of the Arab Ministerial Lebanon Committee. The meeting was attended by Yusuf Shakkur, assistant foreign minister; and the head of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry..

Their discussions concerned the Arab League delegation's mission in Lebanon and developments in Lebanon.

Visit to Iran by President al-Asad 'Possible'
NC1505171189 Paris AFP in English 1700 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Damascus, May 15 (AFP)—Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met here with a delegation of the Iranian Red Crescent which conveyed a message from his Iranian counterpart on a possible visit to Tehran by President Hafiz al-Asad, officials said Monday.

It was the first time Syrian officials mentioned the possibility of Mr al-Asad visiting Iran, analysts said.

The delegation, which arrived Sunday, will discuss the forwarding of Iranian medicines to Lebanon and the transfer of Lebanese wounded to Iran for medical treatment, an Iranian source here said.

Retaliation Against Israel's Supporters Viewed
JN1405200889 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 May 89

[From Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return" by 'Abd al-Rahman Ghunaym]

[Text] Brothers on the road to revolution and liberation: Over the past few days, some Western imperialist papers have been assailing any possible Palestinian retaliatory operations against those who place deadly weapons in the hands of the Israelis based on the assumption that killing is an obscene act. The question is: Why do these papers and those who stand behind them not regard killing as an obscene act in all cases and circumstances, whoever is the killer? Indeed, killing is more obscene when its perpetrators claim to be civilized and cultured, representing Western democracy or an extension of this democracy. Their democracy is bullets of every kind and gas bombs with which they attempt to stifle the voice of freedom, and thus they claim more victims every day.

It is certain that the Palestinian Arab, like other human beings—be they American, French, British, or other nationalities in the world—has the right to live free in his homeland, free from Zionist occupation and killing. If the Zionist murderers continue their crimes against these human beings without restraint, nobody has the right to demand that the Palestinian Arab be restrained from retaliating against them. And if there are people loading the rifles of these Zionist killers with ammunition, those who help the killers perpetrate their murders have no right to imagine that they can escape punishment. Those who instigate killing and those who place the weapons of death in the hand of the killer, knowing who the victim will be, are both partners in the crime. The victim cannot love his killers, and nobody can ask the victim to refrain from confronting his killers.

So far, the Palestinians have indeed refrained from escalating their response to these crimes. However, Job's patience could run out, and nobody would be able to claim that the victim has renounced his humanity if he faces his executioners and deals with them in kind.

Humanity's peace and security cannot be separated from the peace and security of the Palestinians in their homeland. Whoever seeks peace and security for humanity should also seek justice, because the hand of the Palestinian Arab is extended to all those who support justice and peace.

Afghanistan

Najibullah Decrees Convocation of Grand Assembly

LD1405162689 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 May 89

[Presidential decree on the convocation of the Grand Assembly of the Republic of Afghanistan; date not given]

[Text] As the Grand Assembly—based on tradition and national custom—is the highest manifestation of the Afghan people's will, understanding the present situation and condition of the country, and in accordance with Article 68 of the Constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan and with Article 2, Chapter 1 of the Grand Assembly Election Law, the Grand Assembly is invited to convene in the city of Kabul.

[Signed] Najibullah, President of the Republic of Afghanistan

Najibullah Ratifies Grand Assembly Election Law

LD1305195589 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 May 89

[Decree issued by President Najibullah on ratification of Grand Assembly Election Law on 13 May—read by announcer]

[Text] In accordance with the instruction of Articles 66 and 70 of the Constiution of the Republic of Afghanistan, I hereby ratify in 42 articles the Grand Assembly Election Law as approved by Council of Ministers' Resolution No 52, dated 13 May 1989.

The Council of Ministers resolution and the Grand Assembly Election Law are valid from the date of ratification and should be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and in other mass media.

[Signed] President Najibullah of Afghanistan

Najibullah Issues Decree Promoting Officers

LD1405172589 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] In accordance with a decree by esteemed Afghan President Najibullah, the following officers have been promoted to a higher rank to honor their outstanding service in defense of the revolution, the homeland, and our people:

Ahmad 'Ali, son of Rustam, from the rank of colonel to that of brigadier general;

Ghulam Faruq, son of Muhammad Khan, from the rank of colonel to that of brigadier general;

Khan Aqa, son of Hezrat Shah, from the rank of colonel to that of brigadier general; and

Muhammad Nawab, son of Muhammad Khan, from the rank of colonel to that of brigadier general.

Mojadeddi Rejects Soviet Proposal on Meeting

LD1405152289 Tehran IRNA in English 1437 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Islamabad, May 14, IRNA—The president of the interim Afghan mujahidin government has turned down a Soviet proposal on holding an international conference on Afghanistan.

"Armed struggle is the only solution to the Afghan issue," Sebgatullah Mojadeddi said in an interview with the Peshawar-based Afghan Publication Center Saturday [13 May]. However, he expressed willingness to continue negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Mujahidin and Soviet representatives have held talks in Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Iran although Moscow had tied its talks with Afghan opposition groups to their readiness for negotiations with Kabul.

Mojadeddi rejected talks with the Kabul regime which he described as illegal and said it should transfer power to the mujahidin.

He said the continuation of Soviet arms supply to Kabul would certainly strain Moscow relations with the future Afghan government.

Meanewhile, Burhanuddin Rabbani, head of Afghanistan's Jamiat-e Eslami party was quoted by the Pakistani daily JANG Sunday as saying that representatives of the Iran-based eight party coalition would participate in the interim mujahidin government.

The daily also said leaders of the Pakistan-based seven party alliance would soon meet to adopt a new policy in view of their recent agreement with the Iran-based mujahidin.

Hikmatyar Urges USSR To Stop Aid to Kabul

BK1405144789 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1400 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Eng Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, foreign minister of the interim government of Afghanistan, has said that the Soviet Union is intensifying its efforts to cause further bloodshed in Afghanistan. In an interview with the AFGHAN NEWS AGENCY, he expressed the hope that the Soviet Union will desist from creating further bloodshed in Afghanistan and will help in establishing a government of the choice of the Afghan people and in maintaining a lasting peace in the country. He said a government of the Afghan people's choice will be established only when the Soviet Union stops supporting the Kabul regime.

Hikmatyar said the Soviet Union is making futile efforts to deceive international public opinion by internationalizing the Afghan problem. Moscow, he added, has intensified its propaganda campaign against the so-called external interference in Afghanistan, yet it continues to provide modern weapons—including bomber aircraft, missiles, and tanks—to the Kabul regime.

Military Attache Seeks Asylum in Switzerland

LD1505123389 Tehran IRNA in English 1220 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Islamabad, May 15, IRNA—The military attache of the Afghan Embassy in Poland, Major General 'Abdul Sabor Naziri, together with his family, have sought political asylum from Switzerland.

According to the AFGHAN NEWS AGENCY quoting a reliable source, Naziri first asked Holland for political asylum but was rejected.

General Naziri was thought to be a trusted member of Kabul's ruling party when he was appointed as the regime's military attache in Poland.

Battles for Jalalabad, Provinces Continue

LD1305203189 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] An authoritive source in the Armed Forces reported to the BAKHTAR military section that armed extremist groups, with the assistance of Pakistani army troops and militias and armed Saudi mercenaries, continued yesterday to fire heavy weapons onto Jalalabad city and nearby security posts and residential areas. The extremists were supported in these attacks by artillery forces of the 11th and 18th Pakistani Divisions, from behind front lines. As a result, a civilian and Armed Forces member were martyred, and eight others wounded. Four houses, a mosque, and a vehicle were also destroyed.

The source adds that the heroic Armed Forces units and companies stationed in Nangarhar Province, who are defending with heroism and self-sacrifice the country's independent, national sovereignty and territorial integrity against the invasion of the joint enemy forces, inflicted heavy blows on the joint enemy forces. The source adds that the brave and heroic Armed Forces personnel are continuing the mopping-up operations that they began in several directions some days ago. In the course of mopping-up operations that were carried out toward the eastern direction yesterday, two strongholds of the extremists were captured and the joint forces of the enemy were pushed back. In these operations, the Armed Forces seized rocket launchers, heavy machineguns, and various type of infantry weapons and their ammunition.

The Armed Forces source adds that as a result of artillery and air attacks, 26 of the enemy were killed and 68 others wounded. Among those killed were two armed Saudi mercenaries and among the wounded are six Saudi and four Pakistani militia members. Also, 18 other Saudi mercenaries were unaccounted for. An arms and ammunition depot, six mortars, three rocket launchers, an MB-12 system, and a combat vehicle belonging to the armed extremists were destroyed.

The source adds that as a result of retaliatory attacks by the Armed Forces alongside the Sawrobi-Jalalabad highway at assembly points of the extremists supported by Pakistan, 16 extremists were crushed and 19 others injured. A rocket system, a mortar, two recoilless guns, three rocket launchers, a command base, and six strongholds of the extremists were destroyed.

According to another report, in the mopping-up and search operations that took place in response to attacks by the armed extremist groups in some regions of Parwan Province, eight extremists were crushed and 10 wounded. Also, 10 various types of infantry weapons and a large amount of their ammunition were seized.

Another report says that yesterday the armed extremists fired heavy weapons on some regions of the provinces of Paktia and Herat, during which a child and a member of the Armed Forces were martyred in Paktia and two civilians were martyred in Herat Province. Two were wounded in Paktia and one in Herat Province. The situation is normal in other parts of the country, and the main supply routes are open to traffic.

'Extremists' Pushed Back

LD1405173289 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] An authoritive source from the Armed Forces reported to BAKHTAR's military section that the units and companies of the Armed Forces who participate in operations in Nangarhar Province have successfuly carried out search and destroy operations southwest of Jalalabad city, despite the strong confrontation by the armed extremist groups supported by Pakistan. As a result of crushing blows by the heroic Armed Forces, the extremists were pushed back from previous positions, and their two strongholds were captured by the brave units and companies of the Armed Forces. Also, a number of mortars and heavy machineguns, 200 missiles, 65 recoilless gun shells, and a few communication systems and binoculars were seized by the Armed Forces.

The Armed Forces source adds that yesterday the armed extremists groups attached to Pakistan, with the support of the heavy weapons of the 11th and 18th Divisions of Pakistan from behind the front, fired at Jalalabad city, security posts, and surrounding residential areas. As a result, three civilians and a member of the Armed Forces were martyred, and eight others were injured. The source adds that as a result of artillery and Air Force attacks by

the Armed Forces, 46 extremists were killed and 58 others were injured. Three BM-21 systems, a tank, several mortars, guns and rocket launchers, three arms and ammunition depots, and four strongholds belonging to the enemy were destroyed.

According to another report, as a result of extremists' firing on some regions of Herat Province, two were injured. Also, extremists fired heavy weapons at some regions of Khowst Major District, which did not cause any loss of life. The situation is generally normal in other provinces and regions of the country, and the main supply routes are open to traffic.

'Fierce Battle' Around Jalalabad

BK1405153489 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] In Afghanistan, a fierce battle is reportedly raging around Jalalabad. The mujahidin have attacked Kabul regime fronts from the eastern, southern, and western sides of the city. They fired several rockets and captured two military posts. The Kabul regime forces conducted air raids on mujahidin positions.

On the Qandahar front, the mujahidin shelled the airport from a distance of only 2 km, destroying a plane and a helicopter, and causing damage to an ammunition dump and a fuel depot.

Mujahidin Capture 8 Posts

BK1205153989 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 May 89

[Excerpt] Reports say that fierce fighting is raging near the besieged city of Jalalabad in Afghanistan, where the mujahidin have captured at least eight posts of the Kabul regime in the southwestern side and killed 27 soldiers. The mujahidin sources say that the Kabul regime forces fired more than 20 long-range Scud missiles on mujahidin positions since yesterday morning. [passage omitted]

Mujahidin Reportedly Capture District in Herat

BK1505031689 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that the mujahidin, after 24 hours of fighting, have captured the strategic district of Golran in Herat Province. The district is situated on the Herat-(Sarghandi) Highway, which is used to transport supplies for the Kabul regime from the Soviet Union. Mujahidin sources say that a large number of Kabul regime forces fled the district, thereby facilitating its seizure. The mujahidin claim that Golran is the first district in Herat Province to be completely captured by them.

Meanwhile, other reports say the Kabul regime has deployed three divisions around Kabul and has taken special steps for additional recruitment in the Armed Forces in view of anticipated mujahidin attacks.

Bangladesh

Student Activist Strike Paralyzes Chittagong

BK1405071089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0638 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Dhaka, May 14 (AFP)—A six-hour strike called to condemn the killing of a student activist paralyzed the southern port city of Chittagong Sunday [14 May], residents said.

They said armed activists of the Islami Chatra Shibir (ICS) [Muslim Students Organization], the student arm of the right-wing Jamiyat-i Islami opposition party, had blocked major roads. All transport except rickshaws was off the streets and shops were shuttered.

Police in trucks patrolled key areas of the city, an ICS stronghold which has been the scene of student violence for several months, the residents said.

The strike was called by the Jamiyat-i Islami to condemn the killing of ICS activist Afazuddin Chowdhury Friday by gunmen suspected to be members of the Chatyra League, the student wing of the dominant opposition Awami League.

Jamiyat-i Islami sources here said 29 ICS activists had been killed in clashes with other opposition groups in the past six months.

India

Afghan Foreign Minister To Pay 2-Day Visit

BK1305051889 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 0430 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] The Afghan foreign minister, 'Abdul Wakil, is arriving in New Delhi today on a 2-day visit. He is expected to meet the external affairs minister, Narasimha Rao, and the minister of state for external affairs, Natwar Singh, and apprise them of the situation in Jalalabad especially, where the rebels have waged an extensive war against the government.

Meets Gandhi, Natwar Singh

BK1305155689 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] The Afghan foreign minister, Mr 'Abdul Wakil, called on the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in New Delhi today. He apprised Mr Gandhi of his assessment of the situation, particularly in Jalalabad. Mr Wakil later met the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh.

Mr Wakil arrived in New Delhi this afternoon on his way to Harare where he is scheduled to attend the coordinating bureau meeting of the foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement.

Spokesman Denies Economic Blockade of Nepal

BK1305031689 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] An official spokesman yesterday categorically denied that there is any economic blockade of Nepal by India. He said apart from the free movement of goods from third countries, large quantities of goods from India have been moving freely and smoothly through the transit points of Raxaul and Jogbani. The spokesman said that the allegation in several foreign newspapers about blockade of Nepal is based on some fictionalized view of transit and trade between the two countries.

Nepal Border Posts Strengthened

BK1305120689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1139 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] New Delhi, May 13 (AFP)—India has strengthened security posts along the border with Nepal to prevent the smuggling of petrol and diesel into the Himalayan kingdom, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported.

Indian customs cells demobilized after the March 23 expiration of Indo-Nepalese trade and transit treaties are now functioning as anti-smuggling units, PTI quoted officials in the border region as saying.

Some 100 cases of diesel smuggling have been booked in the past one month, the news agency said in a brief dispatch, without giving details.

Nepal has been suffering severe fuel shortages since India closed 13 out of 15 border transit points on March 23 and stopped supplying the land-locked nation with petroleum products.

Some 80 per cent of Nepal's taxis, more than 60 per cent of its buses and 99 per cent of all private and government vehicles are reported to be locked up in garages due to lack of gasoline.

Clandestine oil bazaars are reported to be operating on the Nepalese side of the border, where petrol and diesel smuggled in from India are sold at a hefty premium.

The trade and transit treaties expired amid conflicting postures over new arrangements. India insists a unified pact should govern both trade and transit while Nepal believes they should be dealt with separately.

Spokesman Comments on Siachen Glacier Situation

BK1305102089 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0914 GMT 13 May 89

["Official Spokesman's Statement on Pakistan"]

[Text] In reply to a question about press reports on Siachen, the spokesman clarified that there was nothing unusual about the comments made by the [Indian] commanding officer Lieutenant General Nanda. Occasionally, there is firing in the Siachen area. Efforts are usually made at the local commanders level to bring an end to such firing and resolve the problem locally. Such efforts have been made this time and we are hopeful that the situation will shortly be brought under control and back to normal. The morale of our soldiers there is high and there has been a degree of embellishment in the reporting from the area. The situation is getting back to normal very rapidly.

The spokesman further clarified that Lt. Gen. Nanda was in the area not for any military reasons, but for protocol arrangements for [Jammu and Kashmir] Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah's visit. There was no unusual activity or presence in that area which warranted General Nanda's presence there.

Question: Do you see any sinister designs in Siachen?

Answer: No, none at all.

The defense secretaries' meeting is scheduled to be held in Islamabad from 27th to 30th May and the home secretaries' meeting from 20th to 23rd May will also be held at Islamabad. The joint commission is meeting from 19th to 21st July. Foreign secretaries meeting will be held before the joint commission meeting.

Agreement Signed With Pakistan on Air Services

BK1305081289 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] India and Pakistan have signed an agreement relating to air traffic services between the two countries. The agreement, which was signed in Karachi yesterday, envisages increase in capacity entitlement of the national carriers and some other technical matters.

The Indian Airlines and Pakistan International Airlines presently operate on Lahore-Delhi, Delhi-Karachi, and Karachi-Bombay sectors.

Dalai Lama Supports Student Protests in China

BK1405105889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1051 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] New Delhi, May 14 (AFP)—Tibet's spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, expressed support Sunday for the courage of Chinese students in their struggle for democracy and asked Beijing's leaders to accept their demands.

The Dalai Lama said in a statement issued at Dharamsala, the seat of his government-in-exile north of here, that he was "watching with great interest the current move in China for democracy and freedom."

"The Chinese people, particularly the youth and the intellectuals, are trying to convey their real feelings," he said. "As I have always done in the past, I support their movement and admire their courage."

"These developments will benefit China, which has a quarter of the world's population," added the statement, copies of which were made available here.

The Dalai Lama, who has been living in India since an abortive 1959 anti-Chinese uprising in Tibet, asked "the Chinese leadership to have the courage to accept the reality and comprehend the aspirations of their people."

"In order to seek 'truth from facts', it is essential that we first have the facts correct," he added, without elaborating.

The Tibetan leader said he felt a section of the Chinese Communist Party leadership was "trying to adopt a more positive approach to these developments in spite of tremendous pressure from within the system."

It was the first expression of public support from a Tibetan leader to Chinese students, who have been staging pro-democracy campaigns non-stop since the April 15 death of former party chief Hu Yaobang.

Some 100,000 Tibetan exiles live in India.

Kalpakkam Fast Breeder Test Reactor Restarted

BK1405032089 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] The Kalpakkam fast breeder test reactor near Madras has been restarted after remaining shut down for nearly 2 years. The reactor attained criticality on Thursday [11 May]. Commissioned in 1985, the 40-megawatt reactor is basically experimental. It was shut down in May 1987 after a mishap that occurred while handling fuel.

'Terrorists' Kill CPI Leader, Others in Punjab

BK1405161489 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] In Punjab, terrorists gunned down four persons, including a CPI [Communist Party of India] leader, in separate incidents since last night. According to an official spokesman, the CPI leader, Mr Gurnail Singh, and his bodyguard were shot dead by the terrorists in village in Bahirkhedi in Ludhiana District early this morning. Elsewhere in the state, the caretaker of a religious place was shot dead in village Balarkalan in Sangrur District and a farmer near village Gothrai in Amritsar District last night.

Meanwhile, the security forces arrested one terrorist in Gurdaspur District.

Bill Allowing 18 Year Olds To Vote Approved

BK1205085489 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Parliament has passed a bill enabling all those who attain the age of 18 on the 1st of April this year to vote in the next elections. The bill seeks to amend the Representation of the People Act [as heard] 1950 to this effect. The Rajya Sabha gave its approval to the bill today which has already been passed by the Lok Sabha. During the brief debate, members from all sections welcome the measure.

Iran

Saudis Create Obstacles to Hajj Participation

LD1405180789 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] The Saudi Government continues to create obstacles for Iranian pilgrims trying to attend the Hajj ceremonies. Stressing that it would only accept 45,000 Iranian pilgrims and banning ceremonies to disavow pagans, the Saudi Government continues sabotaging the Iranian pilgrims' efforts to go to Mecca.

For this reason, the Hajj Religious Bequests and Endowments Organization issued a statement calling the Saudi Government un-Islamic action evidence of its lack of competence to manage the holy houses and calling on the great ulema of the Muslim world not to remain silent in the face of this un-Islamic action, but to raise their voices in protest.

The statement compares the official figures for the number of pilgrims from all countries in 1987-1988 and 1988-1989, which shows a drop of 166,000, which is approximately equal to the number of Iranian pilgrims, and stresses that the quota claimed by the Saudi regime is incorrect.

It should be pointed out that this quota was discussed during the reactionary session in Jordan on the basis of which one person per thousand population in Islamic countries can take part in the Hajj ceremonies. On this basis, Iran's quota would be 45,000 per year.

The statement expresses the hope that this year, too, the pilgrims to the holy houses will shatter the vain hopes of the world's arrogant powers with their calls for unity and disavowal.

Soviet Roads Minister Visits Esfahan Province

LD1305133789 Tehran IRNA in English 1242 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Esfahan, May 13, IRNA—(?Visiting) Soviet Road Minister Nikolay Konarev paid a one-day visit to Esfahan Province and held talks with Mayor Gholam Hoseyn Karbaschi Friday night.

Konarev, who is co-chairman of Irano-Soviet Joint Economic Commission, was told of Iran's wish to increase output at Esfahan's Soviet-designed steel plant by removing existing problems. He was also told about the industrial and natural situation of the province.

Konarev, heading a high ranking politico-economic delegation, arrived in Tehran Thursday to discuss mutual cooperations in economic, technical and industrial fields.

He is also to make preparations for the June visit of Iranian Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani to the Soviet Union.

Iravani on Cooperation Prospects

LD1305163289 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Tehran, May 13, IRNA—Iran and the Soviet Union could start negotiating on economic cooperation through to the year 2,000, an Iranian minister said in talks with a Soviet official Saturday.

Economics and Finance Minister Mohammad Javad Iravani made the remark in first round of talks here with the Soviet Road Minister Nikolay Konarev at a session of the Iran-Soviet Economic Commission.

Konarev said his government welcomed long-term cooperation with its southern neighbor Iran and it had drafted the text for an agreement.

He expressed hope that framework for a final agreement would be drawn before a scheduled visit to Moscow by Iran's Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani in June.

Moscow can also extend as much as 1.2 billion roubles in credit to Iran with an interest rate of 2.5 percent to finance joint projects, he said.

Konarev arrived here Thursday leading a high ranking political and economic delegation. On Friday he visited Esfahan where Iran's largest industrial complex, the Soviet-designed steel plant, is located.

Topics of discussion at the joint commission meeting include Iran's gas exports to the Soviet Union and Soviet's cooperation for increasing the annual output of the Esfahan steel mill to 1.9 million tons.

Iravani said initial agreements had been reached with the Soviets for exporting two to three billion cubic meters of gas to the Soviet Union.

According to other agreements in principle, the Soviet Union is to help Iran in the construction of Shahid Montazeri and Ramin power plans in Esfahan and Ahvaz, respectively, and improving the technical quality of others.

Prospects for trade exchanges in the border provinces of the two countries will also be investigated.

Iravani said exchange of messages between Imam Khomeyni and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had created a foreground for closer relations between the two countries.

Konarev said the Soviet Union was also ready to collaborate in the completion of the Tehran metro now under construction, and that Soviet experts were to negotiate soon with Tehran municipality in this connection.

USSR Proposes Line of Credit

LD1405165789 Tehran IRNA in English 1548 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Tehran, May 14, IRNA—Cooperation in die casting, manufacture of locomotives, and agricultural machinery, and transportation was discussed in talks between Iranian and Soviet officials Sunday.

The topics were raised in separate meetings between visiting Soviet Minister of Railways Nikolay Konarev and Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi, and Roads and Transport Minister Mohammad Seyyed Kya. Konarev heading a top level delegation arrived here on May 11.

In Saturday's meeting of the Iran-Soviet Economic Commission, the Soviet Union proposed a 1.2 billion rouble line of credit to enable Iran to carry out economic projects with Soviet help.

TEHRAN TIMES on Khamene'i Visit to China

NC1205185189 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 9 May 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Khamene'i's China Tour Broadens Cooperation Perspectives"]

[Text] President 'Ali Khamene'i left Tehran for Beijing yesterday at the head of a high-ranking political, economic and military delegation at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart Yang Shangkun.

President Khamene'i's visit has been described by observers as a turning point in Tehran-Beijing relations. With China expected to express its preparedness to boost its oil imports from Iran, oil exports to that country are likely to soon double the present amount.

With the arrival of President Khamene'i in Beijing yesterday, high-level Sino-Iranian talks on promotion of volume of mutual trade, scientific and technical exchanges between the two countries have got off the ground.

The historic background of political, economic and cultural relations between Beijing and Tehran is indicative of special reciprocal ties which have always been kept out of political tensions by capitals.

However, China is among those few countries which succeeded to preserve its relative impartiality during the eight year old Iran-Iraq conflict. China was Iran's 40th trade partner in the early days of the Revolution (1979), but now is securing the 6th place in the list.

The volume of trade exchanges between the two countries (according to the Fourth Economic Commission meet) exceeded U.S. $600 million. An increase in the said volume is also expected after the Fifth Commission to be held in Tehran next September.

Hopes are high that Iranian president's talks with Chinese officials on joint projects such as Karkheh Dam, construction of four 300-megawatt thermal power plants, construction of petrochemical complex and paper production plants will be successful.

Meanwhile Western news agencies have drummed up the possibility of arms; negotiations during President Khamene'i's visit to China. No official source in Tehran has commented on the issue as yet.

Iran however is determined to strike deals with independent arms-supporting sources to promote defensive capabilities.

China's favorable stance during the Iran-Iraq war can be regarded as a positive point. Therefore, the expansion of military cooperations between Tehran and Beijing within the framework of accepted foreign policy principles adhered to by both countries.

A point which should be noted is that the wire copies' reports on possible Sino-Iranian military talks should by no means be interpreted as a threat to the security of Iran's neighboring countries. Naturally, increasing the military potentials for defense purposes is an accepted international rule and Iran is by no means aggressive.

President Khamene'i's Visit to PRC Viewed

LD1405210589 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] The trip of President Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i to the PRC which has now ended, was a successful visit and another turning point in the ever expanding relations between the two countries, according to political observers. At the same time, this trip, as the first trip taken by the president of our country since the victory of the Islamic revolution to the PRC, has led to further deepening these relations in various dimensions and fields.

The Islamic Republic of Iran and the PRC, by benefiting from strategic positions in Asia, share many common factors in many dimensions and fields; and the comings and goings of high ranking delegations of both countries to each others' capitals during recent years can contribute a new strength to the expansion of these relations. Iran and China, as Third World countries, with their common sufferings arising from the oppression of the colonialist world, can, through the expansion of political and economic pacts, fulfill each others' various needs in many fields, and by profitting from their potential resources and powers, they can render these links more productive. At the same time, by taking note of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran based on increasing cooperation, at the political and economic level, with countries of the Third World, relations with China can benefit from a special position and encompass vast and varying fields for joint cooperation.

What will, without any doubt, not be forgotten by the officials and people of Iran under present circumstances are the positive and realistic stances adopted by the PRC during the course of the imposed war and in the face of the deployment of chemical weapons. These can act as a good basis for the future of relations between the two countries, notably in the postwar reconstruction era, in the sense that China can be taken note of as one of the important parties in the major projects and plans of the country's reconstruction. Toward this end, the signing of memoranda of understanding in the cultural field and scientific, research, and specialized exchanges, and also the signing of three protocols in the cultural, consular fields and facilities related to the affairs of banking and oil, by the foreign ministers of the two countries in the course of Mr Khamene'i's trip can be counted as steps that will have beneficial effects on the two countries' commercial and industrial cooperation.

Meanwhile, in the course of the visit of the Islamic Republic of Iran's president and his meetings with high-ranking Chinese officials, the thing that attracted the attention of political observers more than before was the common stances held between the two countries in the face of international and regional issues, especially vis-a-vis the fighting in Afghanistan, Lebanon, Palestine, and Latin America, which can prepare the grounds for further cooperation within the framework of international political issues.

In the course of the talks held between the president of our country with high-level Chinese officials, notably, in his meeting with the leader of that country, Deng Xiaoping, and Zhao Ziyang, the general secretary of the CPC, Mr Khamene'i, while recounting the obstructionist role of Iraq in the implementation of UN Resolution 598, called for a more active role to be played by the Security Council, especially the PRC as a permanent member of that council. In the course of the recent meetings and talks, the officials of the PRC, while expressing their desire for the expansion and increase in bilateral relations in the various political, economic, and cultural

fields, once again, declared their support as one of the permanent members of the Security Council, for the efforts of Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general and his four-clause proposal for the establishment of peace in the Persian Gulf region within the framework of UN Resolution 598.

According to political observers, the major factor in the binding of economic relations of the two countries, has been the principled position of China in the course of the 10 years after the victory of the Islamic revolution, the effects of which can be seen throughout this time in the economic relations between the two countries to the point that the PRC which, previously, stood 40th in the line of the Islamic Republic's commercial partners, has now risen to sixth and the flow of $600 million of commercial exchanges clearly denotes the common interests and pacts in the economic fields. With a declaration of preparedness of both sides, the volume of these exchanges will also increase.

Without doubt, the trip taken by Mr Khamene'i and his accompanying high-level delegation, under present circumstances—and taking note of the deep-rooted friendship between the people of the two countries during the length of history—can act as the basis for the expansion and deepening of mutual relations in all areas.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Attends Majlis Session

LD1405135489 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] In today's open Majlis session, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani told the Majlis about the government's submission of the country's extensive 5-year plan. He asked the deputies to play a more active role in the related commissions and to carry out the revisions on the country's 5-year plans which are especially significant.

Regarding the policies of the Supreme Council for Reconstruction, the Majlis speaker said: Those policies will be announced so as to enter them into the 5-year plan, through the government, as well as bringing them to the attention of the Majlis during their revision of these plans. You should be aware that the announced policies can not be implemented until they have been approved by the Majlis, under no circumstances would any of their issues be passed on to the government for implementation otherwise.

According to our correspondent's report, in the course of this session, the debate on the proposal in favor of forming an arbitration court [takhim] continued after the first consultation but was no approved. In addition, the proposal to amend clause B of Article 16 of the 1368 [Islamic year beginning March 1989] budget law, which was debated as a single urgent proposal, was debated in the presence of the members of the Council of Guardians. The debate was adjourned until the next open session.

Naval Chief Summarizes Gulf Maneuvers

LD1305200889 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] At the end of the great "Zolfaqar-4" maneuvers which took place in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz with the participation of the three Armed Forces, naval commander Commodore Malekzadegan described the maneuvers as a turning-point in the country's naval history in respect of the large scale of the forces involved and the coordination of the participating forces.

The naval commander referred to the fact that, in the course of the "Zolfaqar-4" maneuvers the most extensive concentration in the history of the Navy was used in the region of confrontation between our forces and the U.S. aggressor military forces. He said: Those operations were like war operations in confrontation with the U.S. forces. They were a demonstration of the strength of the three Armed Forces of our country—the Army, the Air Force, and the Navy.

Commodore Malekzadegan also referred to the fact that, in the maneuvers, in addition to using war experiences, the participating units also made considerable progress from the point of view of training. He added: The most important point in the maneuvers was command and control of the operations; the experience gained and the excellent capablities of the forces participating in the maneuvers, in case of need and under any circumstances, can be delivered in the form of real operations on a large scale.

In connection with the rebuilding of the destroyer "Sabalan," which was damaged in battle with the U.S. aggressors, Commodore Malekzadegan said: Through the efforts of naval personnel, especially those working in factories within the first district, so far 70 percent of the rebuilding and repair work of the destroyer "Sabalan" has been completed and in future months we will witness its launch and return to naval operations.

SAIRI Leader Notes 3 Attempts on Saddam's Life

LD1205130989 Tehran IRNA in English 1205 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Tehran, May 12, IRNA—There have been three attempts against the Iraqi ruler's life in the past nine months, an Iraqi opposition leader claimed Friday.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Bakr Hakim said in one attempt last month the presidential palace was to have been bombed by the Army's helicopter gunships.

Hakim, leader of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq which is a broad-based alliance of Islamic, nationalist and Kurdish groups, made the remarks in a speech to the mass Friday prayer gathering at Tehran University.

"The Iraq regime suppressed this movement and published a lie in the press that the helicopter which crashed in Baghdad belonged to Egypt and was mistakenly shot down by anti-aircraft units," Hakim said.

Saddam Husayn last week issued a statement announcing that his brother-in-law and cousin, Defence Minister Adnan Khayrallah was killed in a helicopter crash during a sand storm in northern Iraq.

The death of the 49-year-old defence chief who was considered Iraqi's number two has been seen by many observers a result of Saddam's drive to eliminate powerful elements within the regime who could be a threat to his absolute power.

Describing Baghdad's crimes especially the execution of many member of the prominent Hakim family, Hakim said anti-regime struggles in Iraq had escalated since last July when Iran accepted U.N.'s peace resolution.

10 Drug Smugglers Hanged in Provinces 14 May
LD1405111689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 May 89

[Excerpt] In accordance with the sentences passed by the revolution tribunals of Qazvin, Bakhtaran, and Karaj, 10 more professional drug smugglers were hanged in public this morning in Qazvin, Karaj, Sahneh, and Kangavar.

On the basis of communique number (?three) of the anti narcotics headquarters, that group of merchants of death had been involved in the purchase, sale, and distribution of over 590 kgs of opium and heroin. [passage omitted]

Weekly Roundtable on Constitutional Changes
NC1305052589 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1640 GMT 11 May 89

["Political Roundtable" with Ayatollah Khaz'adi, member of the Council of Guardians and member of the Council of the Reappraisal of the Constitution, on 11 May in Tehran moderated by unidentified correspondent—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Salutations to you dear listeners as we present this week's political roundtable program to you. As in previous weeks, the discussion this week is also about the Constitution. Before beginning the discussion, I wish to introduce our dear guest of this week's program, His Eminence Ayatollah Khaz'ali, member of the jurisprudents of the Council of Guardians and member of the committee appointed by the leadership to the Council for the Reappraisal of the Constitution [CRC]. Another guest who was supposed to participate in this program was Ayatollah Yazdi. He has still not arrived. As I welcome you, Mr Khaz'ali, I wish to begin this discussion by stating that, as you know, the seventh session of the CRC took place yesterday. I shall be grateful if, at the beginning of this program, you can give us details of the issues discussed at the session.

[Khaz'ali] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Greetings to you dear listeners. The seventh session of the CRC continued its deliberations yesterday. In the beginning, Mr Hashemi presented the issues to be discussed. He said that the problems that we had earlier had been explained by the Council of Guardians, which is responsible for explaining the ambiguities in the Constitution. Should we leave those ambiguities as they are, or, now that we have a suitable opportunity, should we discuss the ambiguities and eliminate them? In the past, the Council of Guardians had interpreted and explained the ambiguities. Should we discuss their interpretations of the ambiguities so that there should be no more ambiguity? This was voted on and the CRC members were asked to give their opinions and to make decisions, God willing.

[Correspondent] You mean apart from the eight cases specified by the imam?

[Khaz'ali] However, if we overstep the confines of the eight cases, we would require the imam's permission, as our work is limited to the cases specified by the imam.

[Correspondent] [passage omitted] The imam's message includes an issue stipulating to the CRC the framework on the status quo of the Expediency Discernment Council [EDC], pertaining to its role to advise the future leadership, in a manner that would not span the other branches. I wish to ask you, as you are also working in the EDC, whether you have any specific recommendation on implementing this directive by the imam?

[Khaz'ali] The EDC's recommendation, or stand, is a clear one in present society. However, it had no status within the Constitution until now. Its position in society is now based on society's present needs. That is, certain pressing problems crop up which, if resolved through the usual channels of approval, would perhaps inflict damage on society as the exigency may dictate the speedy making of decisions. Therefore, the EDC's stance is that society's most urgent and necessary problems, which may become redundant, must be placed before this Council, and decisions must be made. However, if it becomes clear that the issue on hand pertains to the higher channels or to the leadership, it is conveyed orally to the sacred person of the leader. Thus, it does not concern the others. The Council members merely discuss the other urgent issues and vote on them. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Another issue that arises is that if the religious leadership is separated from the source of emulation, one feels that this may later result in a dichotomy of the political and religious leadership. What is your opinion on this issue?

[Khaz'ali] This leadership issue, which is being discussed at the reappraisal council's session, does not mean that the leader should not be a source of emulation. If he is a marja', it is wonderful and we welcome it. However, the

other prerequisites have to be present in the source of emulation. He should be an efficient manager and well versed in political and social affairs. If he is not, the society and the country will inevitably be endangered. If the leader does not have social and political acumen, he can be easily duped, even if he is very strong in his knowledge of jurisprudence. Obviously, if a nation lacks political and social acumen and inattention, it will be swallowed by the palates of foreigners. Therefore, in order to protect the people's interests and the stability of the system, the jurisprudent should be of a high rank, even if he is not a source of emulation. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr Khaz'ali, there is another issue. In the Constitution and in the branches of government and other organizations, the leadership and management is in the form of a council in general. In practice, this seems to cause a series of problems. I wish to ask you what, in principle, is the Islamic point of view on this.

[Khaz'ali] The issue of a leadership council has been mentioned in the Constitutional articles. Regarding a leadership council, if an individual cannot be found possessing all the necessary qualifications, the leadership will have to be delegated to a council. I would like to say that basically, in Islam—since you ask about the function and position of a council in Islam—a Council's work would definitely face problems. We can comprehend that when work is assigned to a group of people, the individual will not consider himself wholly responsible, even though he should strive to the fullest extent of his capability for the task. He may allocate a part of the task for himself and another part for others, as opposed to the situation when one person is responsible and has all the responsibility. This person will muster all his strength for the job on hand. He will, of course, take the advice of others but the final decision will be his. This is the difference between the work of a council and consulting with others and individually discharging responsibility. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] The issue being discussed is the position of the EDC, as the CRC views it. In light of your remarks, and on principle, the EDC's existence may negate the leadership taking the form of a council. Is this possible?

[Khaz'ali] Of course not. It is possible that there may be a leadership council and an EDC, and the latter may be an advisory body. You might be thinking that the leadership council should not be there and that the leader should be an individual with the EDC as his strong right arm. However, this does not negate the leadership being in the form of a council 100 hundred percent. It merely favors the leader being an individual.

[Correspondent] So, does the real issue, which is being discussed at the sessions, concern a leader being the sole manager?

[Khaz'ali] It means that there is a strong possibility, but it is not definite that a leadership council will be vetoed by the EDC. No, this is not so.

[Correspondent] Mr Khaz'ali, there is another point we discussed in our previous roundtable program. It pertains to the centralization issue in the management of the executive. There are many different opinions on this point. One is that some people believe that the executive powers should be embodied in the person of the president, who should keep an eye on affairs. Others feel that it should be in a parliamentary form, that is, ministers should be elected from among the Majlis deputies or something similar. Now, in the council of the reappraisal of the Constitution, which of these points of view is more often considered?

[Khaz'ali] You are asking about the council for the reappraisal of the Constitution's views. I cannot speak on behalf of others...

[Correspondent] [interrupts] What is your personal opinion?

[Khaz'ali] There has not been any voting at the sessions. Since you ask my opinion, the issue being discussed is centralization, so inevitably one of these two should be merged with the other. Returning to your question on whether the preferable centralization of power should be in the person of the president or the prime minister, I should say that the president is the coordinator of the three branches of government. Therefore, the balance tilts more in his favor. Suppose I were to coordinate the three branches of government. With such responsibility, how could I have less powers? Or how could the powers be concentrated in the hands of another? Obviously, it comes to mind that the powers should be at the disposal of the president so that he can discharge his responsibilities.

[Correspondent] Another issue that crops up here is that some say that the president should be elected with the people's votes. So how can he be answerable to the Majlis when he has been elected directly with the votes of the people? Is there a mechanism decided upon in this regard?

[Khaz'ali] Yes. Our dear people's opinion is that there is an issue pertaining to the cabinet minister. Because the minister is elected from the Majlis, he is certainly responsible to the Majlis. He is then forced to be more vigilant of his responsibilities and will work with more alertness, since he is answerable to the Majlis. However, the president has been elected by the people and is not responsible to the Majlis; if an official is not there to control him, he will not attain the confidence of heart that is necessary.

Now as far as a higher position is concerned—that is, the leaders' position—there is mention of this position in the Constitution. We even have certain articles questioning

his assets in detail. When a president has been appointed by the people and has such powers, there must be a higher judicial body or another body to question any shortcomings in the president's performance. One may not be vested with such powers and then not be questioned. If one has the right to do something, he will also be answerable for the same.

[Correspondent] Now that the discussion is on the reappraisal of the Constitution, there is a school of thought that we should make many changes, for example, in the executive branch. We should specify the obligations of the president and prime minister and amend them one by one. What is your opinion on this?

[Khaz'ali] On principle, the Constitution should be strong. It should not be liable to being scrapped at a whim, so that the people may have confidence in the Constitution. What now concerns the reappraisal council is the necessity to break the deadlocks. If we see that—in an assessment of the duties of the president or prime minister—the impasse has been resolved and a centralization has been achieved, well and good. However, if there is no way out of the stalemate or no way to resolve the problem—we have come here to resolve the problems—then we try to curtail their duties, but we may still not reach a solution. Because our aim is to resolve the problem, it may be achieved by merging the offices. If we can resolve the problem by such a union of offices, it should definitely be done. We will not consider the duties, that is, whether the obligations can be synchronized, but we should endeavor to remove the discrepancies. If the problems are eliminated by keeping the two posts separated, it is fine. If not, then we will be forced to merge them.

[Correspondent] Has any definite view been propounded on the centralization of the judiciary? What is your opinion on this?

[Khaz'ali] We should centralize, that is, we should rid ourselves of this scattered way of doing things. Naturally, the members should give their opinions on the subject. This has not been done by the special commission appointed to do this. After that, the Council will make a decision. It is possible to give an initial opinion. Later it will be discussed, and a strong and powerful prosecutor should be appointed so that there is no thin spreading of power or a distribution of power among a group. It will be better for centralization. There should be a strong prosecutor with complete powers. Now we have to see what the opinion of the council members will be on the subject.

[Correspondent] One of the eight points mentioned in the imam's message was a way for the reappraisal or revision of the Constitution. Have there been any recommendations on this?

[Khaz'ali] No, we have not received any suggestions though this is an important point. However, it is not important merely to break the deadlock, but we might confront problems in the future as well. The officials may have to grapple with such (?bottlenecks). It is better if we resolve the issue by a reappraisal instead of troubling the entire nation, and it should culminate in a referendum. A special stance should be specified in the Constitution. It is possible that the Council of Experts may be assigned to this task, or the Experts may delegate it to the EDC or other qualified persons. It is possible there may be a joint panel of the EDC members and the experts' council or a third group may be incorporated. Or else a group may be appointed when a referendum takes place and the people sign it; that is, they have signed it for their future, and it will mean that it was a suitable appraisal. This will prevent the people from being troubled again in the future. Now it will be a document with a populist basis: that is, the people will declare that this reappraisal, which the experts or EDC have made, is good or bad. It will be placed before the people for their opinions, and thus, there will be no reason to bother the people a second time.

[Correspondent] In light of the fact that more than 2 weeks have elapsed from the period specified by the imam for the reappraisal of the Constitution, and in light of the fact that the presidential elections are approaching and the people wish to know the powers and obligations delegated to the president that they wish to elect, I wish to ask whether the CRC has drawn up a special timetable for its task?

[Khaz'ali] [passage omitted] Now our dear friends are engaged in their work, and they have put aside their other duties and embarked on this task. We hope that by the 4th of Tir [25 June] which is the deadline, the Council members will be able to submit their approval decisions to the nation so that these will be used in the presidential elections as well.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much for your participation in this program. I wish to inform our dear viewers that during the program, I was told that one of our scheduled participants in this program—our dear guest Yazdi, who was expected for today's program—could not join this roundtable because of his participation in the executive committee session of the CRC. Goodbye to all dear viewers until the next program. God bless you!

Khaz'ali] I also wish to thank all those who were involved in this program and to the dear viewers, our respected nation, and all of you, goodbye and salutations and blessings.

Budget Minister Zanjani Assesses Economic Plan

LD1405131289 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 May 89

[Interview with Zanjani, minister of budget and planning, by correspondent Ahmadzadeh, time and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Ahmadzadeh] Mr Zanjani, please tell us something about the main aims and priorities of the country's 5-year economic, social, and cultural development plan.

[Zanjani] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Taking this opportunity, I could say the following about the general aims of the major [word indistinct] plan: Emphasis on reinforcement of the defense foundation while bearing in mind that in order to achieve our national aims we must maintain our preparedness and strength. That is one of the aims of the plan. The reconstruction of populated areas and also the reconstruction of damaged production centers have priority in the plan. And let me explain here that, in addition to the (?companies) and units proposed by Reconstruction Council—proposals recently sent to the Ministry of Budget and Planning—this has also been sent to the councils so that they in turn can arrange things. [sentence as heard]

The other emphasis on general aims is on the qualitative and quantitative promotion of general education and training, (?especially) that of the younger generation and also on economic growth, the rate of which must be higher than the rate of growth of the population so that it can bring about a rise in the level of people's circumstances. In that context, the increase of our domestic production and agricultural activities have priority. In agriculture, several strategic items which are vital for our country have been included in plans in accordance with which we must move toward self-sufficiency. We hope that in the next 10 years we will be able to achieve self-sufficiency with respect to some of those items.

In addition, in that major plan, emphasis has been placed on improving the structure and reorganizing the country's administration.

From an economic point of view, we have made the control of inflation part of the government's plans. We have stressed rationing essential items, so as to provide special support for society's deprived strata, and also the development of reinforcement of capital industries and industries for the manufacture of machinery and (?cars) in the country, in accordance with which commercial companies and import-export regulations must be arranged in such a way so as not to hamper economic activities and domestic manufacture.

Additionally, bearing in mind the (?millions in) foreign exchange which it needs in the next 5 years, the government has also paid considerable attention to export and nonoil income. (?Therefore), in the next 5 years, the income arising from (?foreign exchange and oil) will be directed toward reinforcing capital investment and the priorities of the plan.

In the plan, emphasis has been placed on (?population) [word indistinct]. The entire plan is currently being examined in the Majlis and in June, God willing, with the cooperation of planning councils and planning committees in a [word indistinct] we will (?adjust) the plan and, along with regional plans, will send it to the Majlis.

Further on Next 5-Year Plan

LD1405140589 Tehran IRNA in English 1325 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] Tehran, May 14, IRNA—The Armed Forces and areas hit by the war would receive top priority in the country's five-year plan which is to be handed to the Majlis in July.

Also a five percent annual growth in gross domestic product is expected to be sustained in the 1989-1993 economic, social and cultural development plan, creating two million new jobs.

Plan and Budget Minister Ma'sud Roghani Zanjani said in a press conference Sunday that the country was expected to earn a total of $63 billion from oil exports during this period.

"The government is planning to sell some of the national and state-owned non-strategic industries...to the private sector at current prices and to spend the revenue on developing strategic units," he added.

By creating 2 million new jobs the unemployment rate would fall from the current 15.9 percent to 14.2 percent in 1993 while inflation would be limited to 11 percent by the end of the plan, the minister said.

The average annual growth rates for various economic sectors as predicted in the plan are 6 percent for agriculture, 8.3 for oil, 11.6 for capital and intermediary industries, 6.8 for consumer industries, 5.4 for mining, 15.7 for construction, 5.5 for utilities, and 3 for public services.

Zanjani added the government would increase tax revenues to finance its public and social services.

The ratio of governmental expenses to the gross domestic product would drop to 13.2 percent in 1993 from the present 18.6 percent.

The share of educational, health and social security sectors in the governmental expenditures would increase from 32.8 percent at the start of the plan to 43.5 percent in 1993, Zanjani said.

Population growth rate would reach 2.3 percent, doubling the population to 100 million by 2011, he said.

Television Relay Station Becomes Operational

NC1305054389 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] The 50-watt television relay station at Jahrom has become operational. The station had been set up by experts of the television and FM transmitters' repairs and maintenance unit in Shiraz. The Central News Unit reports that the central districts of Qotbabad and Simakan in Jahrom, as well as Mobarakabad village in Qir

and Karzin District of Firuzabad, will receive the programs of the second network of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. With the operation of this relay station, the residents in these areas can watch network two programs of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Channel 3.

Nepal

PRC To Supply Petroleum Products, Salt

BK1205005889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1806 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Kathmandu, May 11 (AFP)—China has promised to honour its commitment to supply Nepal with 300 tonnes of petroleum products by May 25, Minister for Finance Bharat Bahadur Pradhan said here Thursday [11 May].

Mr. Pradhan, speaking to journalists after his arrival here from Beijing, said: "China has agreed to supply petroleum products in the best possible way and quantity."

He said about 40 tonnes of petrol had so far reached Nepal from China via a highway linking Kathmandu to Lhasa, and added that Beijing had promised to supply a total 300 tonnes of petroleum products by May 25 .

The initial supply of petrol had helped ease the acute shortage of petroleum in Nepal since India stopped supplying the country with petroleum products on the expiry March 23 of bilateral trade and transit treaties.

"China has agreed to make available by the land route to Nepal on an urgent basis, further supplies of petroleum on a trade basis and a considerable amount of salt as a grant," he said.

Mr. Pradhan said China had also agreed to repair a damaged 32 kilometre (20 mile) Nepalese stretch of the Kathmandu-Lhasa highway to allow for smoother trade between Nepal and Tibet.

Mr. Pradhan, heading an economic delegation, was in the Chinese capital to attend the May 4-6 annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

He said the meeting had given him "the best opportunity... to explain to the ADB delegates, who included several ministers from Nepal's aid donor countries, current economic difficulties faced by Nepal following India's trade blockade." He added that delegates had expressed sympathy about Nepal's economic problems.

Mr. Pradhan also led the Nepal team at the annual meeting of the China-Nepal Joint Inter-Governmental Committee on Trade and Economic Cooperation.

The two sides reviewed development projects in the pipeline and the progress of various projects financed by China.

"We reviewed the progress made in the areas of economic and technical assistance, economic cooperation and the bilateral trade position since our last meeting in Kathmandu," Mr. Pradhan said of the committee meeting. He said the two sides had agreed to expand bilateral trade.

Pakistan

Indian Troop Movements, Siachen Shooting Noted

BK1105113589 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] A spokesman of the Ministry of Defense said in Rawalpindi today that in the last 3 weeks, Indian troops in the Gyong sector of the Siachen Glacier had intensified movements and activities with a view to occupying dominating heights and establishing new posts. After identifying Indian activities and their probable intentions, Pakistani troops recently undertook appropriate defensive and protective measures to counter the Indian move. Overcoming severe weather and terrain hazards, they successfully occupied a dominating height and some other positions, which had enabled them to effectively check the activities initiated by the Indians lately. Since then the exchange of fire has become a common occurrence.

The spokesman said that a meeting at the sector commander's level was held on the 6th of this month to discuss the prevailing situation and prevent any escalation. The meeting remained inconclusive. However, another meeting is being arranged in the next few days to discuss the matter again.

'Deep Concern' Over Indian Missile Expressed

BK1105153489 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman has expressed deep concern over the proposed launching of India's intermediate-range ballistic missile "Agni." The spokesman stated in Islamabad today that India's massive arms buildup, its nuclear program, and the development of long-range missiles cannot but strengthen the apprehensions and feelings of insecurity among other countries of the region.

The spokesman deplored the fact that India has embarked upon the development of new and lethal weapon systems in the region instead of responding positively to concrete proposals for reducing defense expenditures and for keeping South Asia free of nuclear weapons.

The launching of the missile would have serious repercussions for the region and would pose a threat to regional security and to international peace and stability, the spokesman added.

Nuclear Plant's Heavy Water Leak Confirmed

BK1105160389 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission [PAEC] has examined the causes of the defect in a valve at the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant [KANUPP], which had caused the leakage of heavy water. The defect was caused due to a sudden failure of a gasket in the valve. A PAEC spokesman told the Radio Pakistan correspondent in Islamabad today that the heavy water, which had leaked from the valve, was immediately collected and caused no harmful radioactivity. The collected heavy water will be purified in the purification unit for reuse when the plant becomes operational after inspection and repairs. The defective valve has been repaired, the spokesman added.

Senator Professor Khurshid Ahmad has demanded an immediate inquiry into the heavy water leakage at the KANUPP. He was talking to newsmen in Islamabad today.

Spokesman Cited on Leak

BK1405085289 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] A team of journalists visited the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant [KANUPP] yesterday and saw the welding on the bonnet of the moderator pump where the heavy water had leaked on 18 April due to the failure of the [word indistinct] gasket. The journalists also met with the engineers who have repaired the defective part by replacing the gasket and recommissioned the emission valve of the moderator pump.

A Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission [PAEC] spokesman told newsmen that the heavy water leakage was extraordinary, but it does not endanger the environment or the health of the people. The leakage was stopped in about an hour. After examining the level of radioactivity, about 30 tons of the leaked heavy water was collected and is now being upgraded for reuse.

The PAEC spokesman disclosed that KANUPP was not operating at the time of the leak, because it had remained closed since July last year due to the shortage of certain spare parts.

Answering a question, the spokesman said under the [nuclear] safeguards agreement, a report of this incident has been sent to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Sri Lanka

President Meets With LTTE Peace Delegation

BK1205114189 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] President Premadasa met the delegation of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam [LTTE], Mr A.S. Balasingham, Mr Yogaratnam Yogi, and Mr Parama Moorthi at his residence at (Tissawitamawatta) yesterday.

Mr A.C.S. Hameed, minister of higher education, science and technology; Mr Ranil Wickramasinghe, minister of industries; Mr Ranjan Wijeratne, minister of foreign affairs; and Mr Sirisena Cooray, minister of housing and construction, were present.

The president emphasized that there should be full and fair discussions to enable a clear understanding of the issues involved. The president informed the LTTE delegation that the ministers would now continue the discussions and that other ministers would participate as and when necessary. Thereafter, the delegation left for the venue where discussions were to be held.

At the talks yesterday with the ministers, the LTTE delegation presented an exposition of the role and function of the Indian Peacekeeping Force and argued that in their opinion the Indian Army in the north and the east [of Sri Lanka] do not constitute itself as a peacekeeping force. They also disclosed the casualty figures of the Tamil-speaking civilians.

Premadasa Offers Help for Ailing Rebel Leader

BK1105111889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1057 GMT 11 May 89

[Excerpt] Colombo, May 11 (AFP)—Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa has offered all help to the ailing leader of a Sinhalese rebel group to receive medical treatment, sources close to the president said Thursday.

The president agreed to give "whatever necessary help without conditions" after the Janata Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP, or People's Liberation Front) sent a message asking him to allow its leader Rohana Wijeweera, 46, to go abroad for treatment of a heart ailment, the sources said.

They were commenting on a statement by a JVP spokesman that the group had sent a message to the government Wednesday that it was ready to talk if Mr. Wijeweera, who has been underground for the past six years, was allowed to go abroad for medical treatment.

The spokesman, who identified himself as "Comrade Dewa," told a Western correspondent here by telephone that the message had been conveyed to both the president and Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne, but there was no response.

Mr. Wijeratne, replying to questions by journalists after a cabinet meeting late Wednesday, had said that there had been no reply from the JVP to a government invitation for talks.

The JVP spokesman accused the government of keeping quiet and hoping that Mr. Wijeweera would die.

"If they allow him he would have to go tomorrow or the day after. We can't rely on the doctors here," he said.

He added that Mr. Wijeweera, who went underground after the government banned his group for alleged involvement in anti-Tamil riots in July 1983, had received treatment for his heart condition from a prominent Sri Lankan cardiologist four years ago.

The prompt response by Mr. Premadasa to the JVP's request may well provide the basis for future peace talks between the government and the rebels, who have been carrying on a campaign of violence. [passage omitted]

Indian Troops Kill 15 Tamil Separatists

BK1105160889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1603 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Colombo, May 11 (AFP)—Indian troops killed 15 Tamil separatists in a fire-fight in northwestern Sri Lanka, a spokeswoman for the Indian High Commission (Embassy) said Thursday. She said two Tamil rebels and eight Indian soldiers were wounded in the clash on Tuesday at Vidattalitivu in Mannar District.

The spokeswoman said 30 to 35 members of the dominant Tamil separatist group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), were confronted by an Indian Army patrol.

She described as "baseless" an LTTE statement that 10 Indian soldiers were killed and several wounded in the encounter.

The LTTE has been waging a bloody bush war against some 45,000 Indian troops stationed in the island's Tamil-populated north and east under a July 1987 peace accord between New Delhi and Colombo.

The LTTE has repudiated the accord, which sought to end the bloody Tamil seperatist campaign, prompting an Indian offensive against the group.

'Pandemonium' Breaks Out in Parliament

BK1205124189 Hong Kong AFP in English 1232 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Colombo, May 12 (AFP)—Pandemonium broke out in the Sri Lankan Parliament Friday [12 May] when opposition members clashed with police while resisting a government move to give greater power to the island's provinces, witnesses said.

Acting Speaker Gamini Fonseka ordered police to remove three MP's [members of Parliament] of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) when they repeatedly interrupted a parliamentarian who had the floor.

When Sergeant-at-Arms Ronnie Abeysinghe tried to persuade the three MP's to leave, dozens of their colleagues tried to carry the official out of the chamber.

SLFP Parliamentarian H. G. Sirisena sprained his ankle trying to push policemen and was helped back into his seat by two aides, local reporters quoted an official as saying.

Sittings were temporarily suspended at about 2:45 p.m. [0915 GMT] but opposition MP's remained in their seats inside the Parliament chamber shouting and hooting at ruling party MP's.

About 50 policemen waited outside the chamber as Mr. Fonseka and other party leaders held a two-and-a-half hour meeting. The acting speaker resummoned the assembly and immediately adjourned the sitting until May 25.

Mr. Fonseka did not mention the incident and no action was taken against the three opposition MP's. Officials said the acting speaker had failed to follow the accepted procedure to expel an MP which would require a resolution.

It was the worst incident in the Sri Lankan Parliament since the legislative assembly shifted to a sprawling new building on a lake near here seven years ago.

The SLFP members had asked for more time to debate a controversial bill giving more legal and administrative powers to the island's eight semiautonomous provincial administrations.

The regional councils were recently set up in line with the July 1987 Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord which the SLFP opposes.

This is a U S Government publication Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U S Government Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, economic, military, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals Items generally are processed from the first or best available source, it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated Items from foreign language sources are translated, those from English-language sources are transcribed, with personal and place names rendered in accordance with FBIS transliteration style

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source Times within items are as given by the source Passages in boldface or italics are as published

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U S Government Printing Office, Washington, D C 20402

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630 Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue

U S Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P O Box 2604, Washington, D C 20013 Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D C 20301 (Telephone (202) 373-3771, Autovon 243-3771)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States